

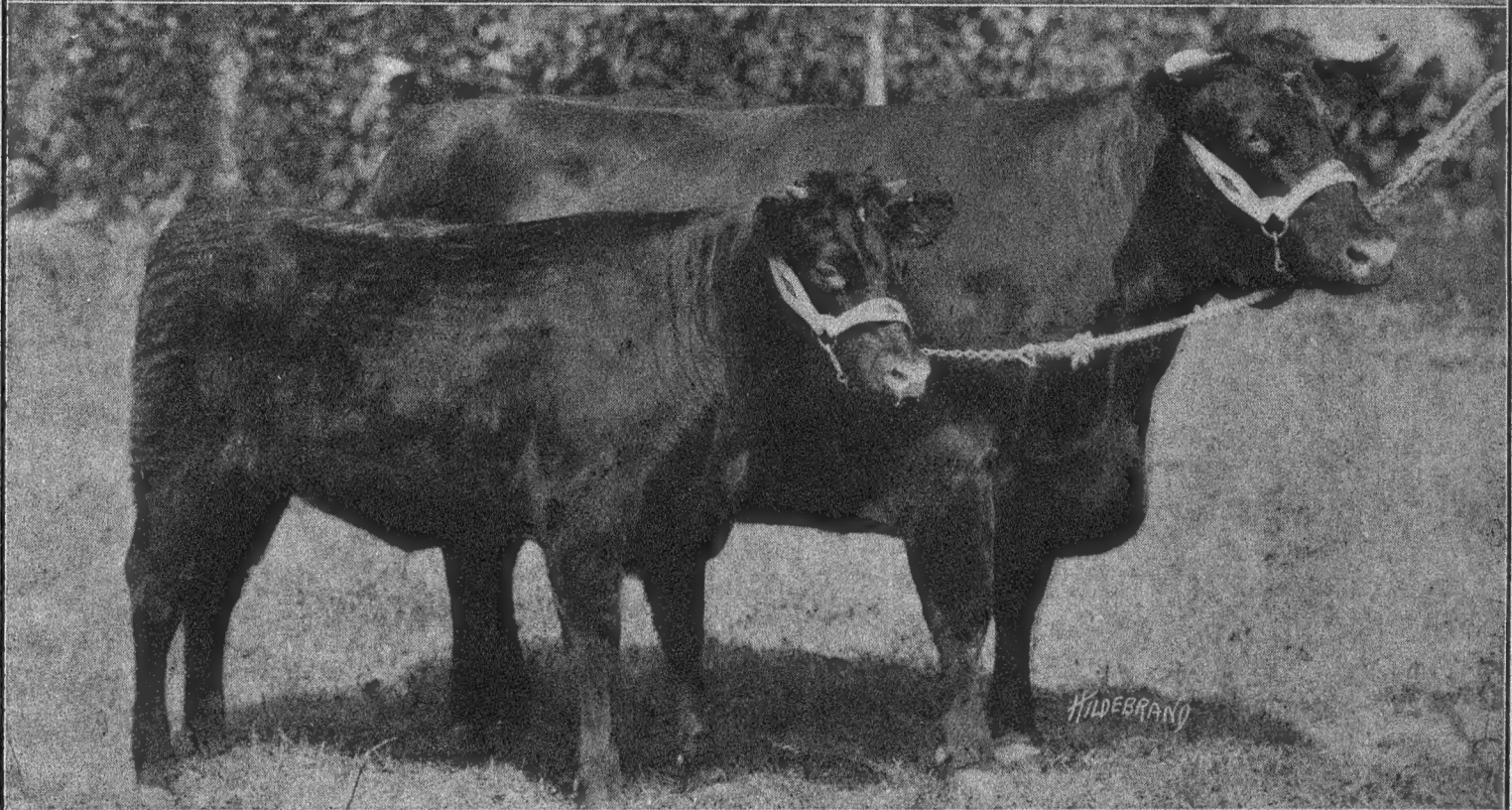
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

May 1, 1918

\$150 per Year



Fine Studies in Shorthorn Character

Above is Mount Victoria Stamp, sold by Walter J. Hill, White Bear Lake, Minn., for \$9,000. This bull was a senior yearling when sold. Below is Baroness Lady 7th and Calf. Note the great scale, smoothness, quality, and feminine character of mother and daughter.

Circulation over 38,000 weekly

Lord Rhondda Cables:

"We Cannot Achieve Victory Without Food."

"Canada Food Board,
"Ottawa

"In these stern days it is inspiring to learn that Canada is tackling the food problem with redoubled energy. The terrific pressure on our military front makes it all the more imperative that those behind the lines should strain every nerve to defeat the enemy's avowed object of destroying the British Empire.

"Germany hoped first to starve the Old Country by the submarine campaign and then to smash her land forces. She has failed to starve us and she will fail to smash us, but **we cannot achieve victory without food.** There never was a time when it was more needed.

"The Canadian farmer and the Canadian farmhand now have the opportunity to make an effective reply to the enemy's present onslaughts by bending their undivided energies to the increased production of those food supplies for which we depend to such vital extent upon your great Dominion."

(Signed) "RHONDDA"

London, April 10th

The Prime Minister of Canada, in a call to Greater Food Production, says: "The crisis is grave and urgent beyond possibility of exaggeration."

Our Allies are depending upon Canada to produce this year more cereals—especially Spring Wheat—and more meat—especially Pork.

The world shortage will inevitably continue for years after the war—with this continent the nearest source of supply for the 200,000,000 persons in Europe who will be clamoring for food.

Measures have been taken and plans have been formulated which, on the authority of the Director of Agricultural Labor, will provide help needed for harvest.

City and town people who cannot go on the farms are helping to feed themselves by growing their own vegetables, so that the farmers may grow more food for export.

The food crisis calls for the utmost effort by all the people of Canada, because, as Lord Rhondda says, **Food is essential to Victory.**

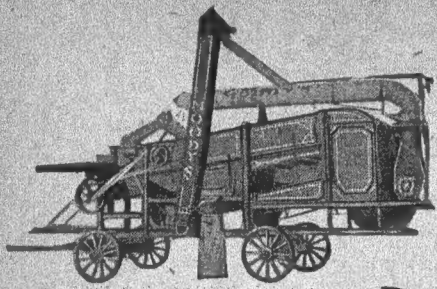


**CANADA FOOD BOARD
OTTAWA**

In co-operation with the Provincial
Departments of Agriculture



CANADA



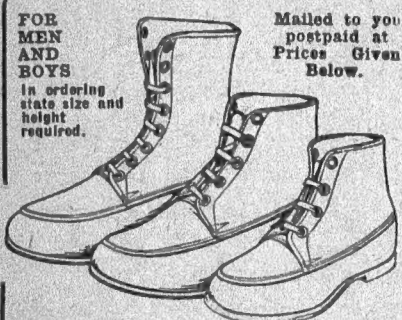
Those Straw Pile Dollars

Put them in your pocket this year. Every bushel of wheat in the straw pile represents lost dollars. Buy a Moody, it is the greatest grain-saving separator in existence. Note the weed seed bagger attachment. Keeps the land clean by putting all the weed seeds in a bag separate from the grain. Made in four sizes, suitable for any size farm. Write for catalogs, terms and prices, to—

FRANCOEUR BROS.
CAMROSE, ALTA.
Distributors for Alberta

NEW HOME
MACHINERY Co. Ltd.
SASKATOON, SASK.
Distributors for Saskatchewan

MITCHELL & MCGREGOR
BRANDON, MAN.
Distributors for Manitoba



Freedom from Sore Feet, Blisters, Corns

These come to you because you wear ordinary boots when working around the farm, in the soft earth and mud of the field and the barnyard—boots that do not give ease and comfort—which let the water in, and which, every time they are wet, grow hard and crack when drying.

No man should be more careful about his footwear than the farmer. He must do his chores in all kinds of weather, and when working in the fields is on his feet, walking over uneven ground, from daylight almost till dark. PALMER-McLELLAN Chrome-oil Farm Boots are made specially to give comfort and long wear—they are for rough or fine weather, and rough or fine usage. Cut in semi-moccasin style to insure greatest freedom of action and utmost comfort—built on right and left lasts and with solid heels and soles and counters, so that they are neat on the feet and give greatest support. The leather in them is tanned by our famous Chrome-oil process which makes it very soft, and which so acts on the fibre that no matter how much wet, heat or cold the boots are subjected to, they will never dry up, shrivel or crack. Perfectly made in every way—these boots will give you no end of satisfaction and prove to be most economical. We make them for boys as well as men. Mailed direct at the following prices:—

Men's 6-inch high, \$4.75; 9-inch high, \$5.25.
Boys 6-inch high, \$3.75; 9-inch high, \$4.00.
Men's fitted with Tap Sole, 70 cents extra; boys' 60 cents extra.

Waterproof paste, per lb. 25 cents.
Palmer-McLellan Shoe Pack Co., Limited,
Fredericton, N. B.

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCER KURE

Has the appearance of an oil but is not an oil. Its action is soothing and its antiseptic properties are unsurpassed. Equally safe for man or beast.

SOLD IN 50c AND \$1.00 BOTTLES
WESTERN VETERINARY CO.
Sole Proprietors
P.O. BOX 2152, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Evergreens: The Trees for Every Season

Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter, they add a touch of Hominess

The evergreen is par excellence the tree for planting on the home grounds. No matter how extensively the home plantation is it is incomplete without at least a few of them. In season and out of season they add a perennial freshness to the home surroundings. In summer they contrast nicely with the green of the deciduous trees. But it is after the other trees have shed their leaves that they stand out in all their glory. They carry a breath of summer through the leafless months. In the melancholy days of autumn when all other trees and plants seem to have given up the struggle to be pleasing the evergreens present a refreshing aspect of vigorous, redundant life. In the bleak, dreary days of winter, they stand out in full defiance of the elements. In early spring, before the other trees have even begun to stir, drowsily, after their long sleep, the evergreens freshen up with their promise of the verdure that is to be. There is no off-season for the evergreens.

The evergreens are amongst our hardiest growers. They are easy to transplant from the lightest sand to the heaviest clay. The soil should be well prepared. It should be deeply plowed and finely pulverized and though it has grown crops for years if it is still in good heart and in a mellow condition good results may be looked for. Transplanting should be done preferably in the spring time. Best results have been obtained by planting about the middle of May just when the buds are beginning to swell. Do not leave it too late. June is the most unfavorable time to plant out evergreens in Western Canada. For best results the roots should not be exposed a minute to the sun or wind. Once the roots have become dry the tree is practically dead, and should not be planted under any circumstances. Dig large holes so that the roots will not be cramped. Press the soil firmly around the roots,

putting the tree a little deeper than it originally stood. Cultivate thoroughly to a good depth as far out as the branches extend. In light soil it is wise to mulch with stable manure kept away, however, a short distance from the stem.



The Tree that Got the Square Deal Shows it. These two Spruce trees were transplanted the same season. The one on the left was seven feet high when set out, that on the right seven inches. The weak tree has also been robbed of moisture by surrounding Maples.

It is always best to plant small trees and they should be kept away from the broad leaf varieties. The trees shown in the illustration show the benefit of following this precaution. The photographs were taken on a Manitoba farm early in April of this year. Note the strong, fresh, vigorous appearance of the tree on the right, and contrast it with the weak straggling, broken appearance of that on the left. These two trees were planted within 50 feet of each other on the same day several years ago. The strong one has never had to compete with other trees in securing its proper share of moisture and sunshine. The other has been partially shaded and has been robbed of

moisture by the strong growing Manitoba maple near which it was planted. The tree that got the square deal is now a pleasure to behold. The other is an eyesore.

Regarding the planting of evergreens and their relation to other trees, Mr. A. P. Stevenson, the well-known horticulturist has this to say: "Experience has shown that it is a poor plan to mix evergreen trees with the deciduous or broad-leaved varieties. While it is necessary for best results on the open prairie to have a good windbreak well under way before any evergreens are planted, they should be planted by themselves on the sheltered side of the broad-leaved varieties and at a distance of at least twenty feet away from them. If grown as a shelter-belt, plant three to four feet apart in the rows."

There are over a dozen varieties of evergreens suitable for western planting. These include Jack Pine, Scotch Pine, Colorado Blue Spruce, White Spruce, Black Spruce, Minnesota Red Cedar and others. Where evergreens are available in their natural state these may be readily transplanted, and will give good results. For those who have no natural source available, trees for planting can be secure free from the forestry farm and may be obtained from western nursery men.

DROP HAIL INSURANCE

It has been officially announced by Secretary H. Higginbotham that the United Farmers of Alberta will not enter the hail insurance field this year. Last year the association, through an arrangement with one of the larger hail insurance companies, wrote hail insurance for its members, but this year the U. F. of A. was unable to make arrangements which in the opinion of its executive were necessary in the interests of its members, and decided to retire from the field altogether.

Construction and Use of the Plank Drag

A Simple home-made device and its Action in Preparing a Seed Bed

In his article on the preparation of the seed and root bed, published in The Guide two weeks ago, Seager Wheeler referred to the use of the plank drag in levelling off the surface of the soil previous to sowing. A number of requests for information as to the construction of the plank drag have been received as the result. Mr. Wheeler's plank drag has been thoroughly described in previous issues. It is made as follows:—

Take two 2x8 planks nine feet long, placed on edge three feet apart, the ends overlapping one foot. Two pieces 2x6 are mortised in to hold the planks in place. On these boards are nailed for the driver to stand on. For heavy soil the main pieces may be made from material 4x8 inches instead of 2x8. To do good work the driver stands on the drag and in shifting his position the angle may be altered to suit conditions. The drag is operated on the right-hand side of the field, crossing at the end and following down the first dead furrow, going over the field in sections to avoid waste of time crossing the ends. The purpose of the drag is to level up the field and put the surface in uniform condition so that the seed will all be sown at a uniform depth.

The object of the plank drag is not to pulverize the soil grains, for if they are crushed to dust it will facilitate soil drifting. A granular mulch rather than a dust mulch is required. The plank drag set on edge is for the purpose of levelling the soil and filling up all the depressions. The soil lumps run along the front edge of the drag and are crumbled up but not so fine as to allow of their drifting. The soil is left in a splendid condition to absorb rain, should it follow shortly after the operation. Referring to the handling of summerfallow on which the drag is also

will put it in a uniform condition again, levelling any ridges. Cultivation should be kept up to kill weeds and conserve moisture. The next spring you will have a firm seed bed in a uniform condition. When the seeder goes on a field like this you will notice the benefit of the plank dragging. The seed-bed is uniform and the drill plants the seeds at a uniform depth. The surface packer follows the drill, not for the purpose of packing, but to pack the moist soil around the seed to hasten germination. This is followed by the harrows. After the grain is up, harrow to cultivate and kill any weeds. The harrows I use are home-made for the purpose. They are light and do good work. The object is to keep the grain growing by cultivating it.

"I also use the plank drag on breaking as well as on fall and spring plowing. In plowing in the spring for a crop I follow the same method, using the packer after the plow. Then comes the drag, then the seeder followed by the packer, and then the harrows. This ensures getting the seed in a firm seed-bed while moist. Cultivation can be done after it is seeded. Fall plowing also is treated according to the same method of preparing the seed-bed."



The Plank Drag on the Farm of Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

used, Mr. Wheeler says:—

"As soon as possible after a rain, while the soil is moist (not wet and not dry) it should be harrowed. If discing is necessary during the summer the drag

ensures getting the seed in a firm seed-bed while moist. Cultivation can be done after it is seeded. Fall plowing also is treated according to the same method of preparing the seed-bed."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 1, 1918

A National Stocktaking

Canada is to have a complete registration of all her available man and woman power. This announcement was made last week in the House of Commons by F. B. McCurdy, one of the members of the Canadian Registration Board. It is proposed to issue a proclamation fixing a day upon which every person over 16 years of age will be obliged to attend one of the appointed places of registration, and there answer truthfully a series of simple questions which will be set forth upon a card. These questions will ask name, address, age, place of birth, and in the case of a man, whether or not he is married, how many children he has under 16 years of age, his occupation, the kind of work for which he is best fitted by training, experience, etc. Upon completing this registration, the individual will be supplied with a certificate which must be carried on his person, and be produced at any time upon demand by a police officer or constable. The plan of operation in taking the registration will be similar to that employed for the purpose of a Dominion election. The electoral constituency will be the territorial unit, and in charge of each unit will be a registrar whose duty it will be to provide a sufficient number of places of registration, and to appoint for each such place a deputy and one or more assistant deputy registrars. Any person failing to register, and not having good reason for failing, will be subject to serious penalties and disfranchisement. It is announced also that this Dominion-wide registration will be complete by the end of June.

The chief aim of this scheme of national service, which promises to be in marked contrast to that abortive effort which was undertaken two years ago under the direction of R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, is to provide for productive enterprises both on the land and in the workshop and factory. One striking weakness in the proposal as submitted by Mr. McCurdy is seen in the attitude of the Registration Board towards women. Among other questions, women, it is said, will be asked in what capacity they can best serve the country, and if their circumstances would permit them to give regular full-time service without remuneration. In contrast with this demand upon women is the proposal to men. Males will be asked, it is said, whether circumstances would permit them to serve in the present national crisis by changing present occupation to some other pursuit for which they might be qualified, provided the conditions offered were satisfactory.

While the spirit of this scheme of national registration will appeal to loyal Canadians everywhere, there is no doubt that strong exception will be taken, in the West at any rate, to the suggestion of parsimoniousness and discrimination contained in the proposed demands upon women workers. The women who register ought not to be asked to give their services without remuneration, and it is pretty safe to say that, before Mr. McCurdy's plan is made law, they will not be exposed to that bit of effrontery. Taken all in all, however, the government's program of national registration ought to produce information which will lead to the mobilization and utilization of Canada's resources promptly and efficiently.

Britain's Example in Finance

The recent budget speech of Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, giving the estimated expenditures and revenues of the United Kingdom for the ensuing financial year, surely was one of the most direct rebukes that could have been delivered to those who, like Industrial Canada in its April issue, believe that "all the pleas and pretexts of free trade have gone down under the strain of war." Never in the world's history has a budget containing an estimated annual expenditure of \$15,000,000,000 been submitted to any people. And never was there a people more able to bear that stupendous burden, and in the bearing of it, more philosophical, than they who inhabit the brave, free islands of Britain.

With increased expenditures on account of the war, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer seeks additional income for the nation, not through indirect taxation in the form of customs' duties, or by means of embargoes on manufactured or other goods imported into the country. Great Britain will raise over \$4,000,000,000 in taxes this year, or more than \$94 per head, by direct levies upon incomes and luxuries. Equity is the characteristic of the British system of taxation. It bears heaviest upon those who are best able to pay taxes. Thus we see heavy super-taxes being imposed upon incomes ranging upward from \$12,500 per annum. Where income and profits' taxes do not effect the people of England, the other taxes on non-essential articles of food, on luxuries and on tobacco and spirits apply broadly. The free trade policy of the motherland still stands strongly vindicated. It leaves the working classes in a position where they have a chance to live under the pressure of the times, and also pay their share of taxation without unfairness or undue hardship. The Canadian government which will present its budget this week will do well to take a leaf from the book of Britain in forming plans for increased revenue.

War Boom in Land

The activity in western farm lands has really developed in many districts into a "boom," and transactions are being reported these days at prices which have had no parallel in the history of the country. Big cash amounts are also figuring in the deals which invariably are being made with wealthy men from the United States. In Southern Alberta recently, 1,700 acres, only partially improved, sold for \$106,000 to a man from Kansas, while from Saskatchewan comes the report of the sale of a half-section near the little town of Sedley, for some \$14,000, and a whole section near Colfax, for \$37,000. These are just examples of many transactions which are occurring in all parts of the West at the present time. The increased interest of people from the south in Western Canada, coupled with the world-wide demand for cereal production, has undoubtedly placed the good arable districts of the prairie provinces at a marked premium for the time being.

In the face of this unquestioned and valuable development in many quarters of the West, The Guide takes the opportunity to express warning lest the established districts throughout the country should be seized with the old-time fever of speculation.

If the present influx of buyers of land from the other side of the line were to induce amongst the older settlers who are already placed satisfactorily and prosperously on their farms, unrestrained desire for exchange and profit, the country as a whole would be subjected to a peril far greater than that which attended the period of speculation in town and city lots a few years ago. The price of grain to-day, raised to two or three times its normal value by the war, is giving the impetus to the present big business in farm lands. But it should be remembered that with the conclusion of the war, the values of wheat, oats, flax and other grains are liable to decline much more rapidly than it will be possible to adjust the value of land to lower levels. It ought also to be remembered that before the war there was a doubt in many minds as to the profit of growing wheat under conditions which prevailed in Western Canada. It will not pay in the long run to permit the element of inflation to enter into the value of agricultural land in these profitable days of the war.

Supporting this view, we take pleasure in quoting the advice of G. R. Marnoch, president of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, as contained in his recently-published annual report. He says: "Notwithstanding the profitable showings from farm operations during the past three years there are quite sufficient reasons in sight to preclude any great increase in the prices for farm lands devoted chiefly to grain-raising. The dry seasons of 1910 and 1914 are not forgotten, and it is remembered that there were many difficult weather conditions in 1911, 1912, and 1913. The outlook as to after-war prices for grain is not by any means clear. The present conditions and the immediate outlook makes well-established farmers quite content to decline what might, otherwise look to be good offers for their holdings, and they are devoting their profits to improving their home surroundings, increasing their livestock, production and generally making their plans for permanent and comfortable settlement."

Tax-Free Bonds

One of the outstanding features of the British budget, which was brought down in the Imperial House of Commons last week, was the announcement regarding tax-free bonds. Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave notice that in future bonds cannot be issued with a provision for exemption from taxation. This is of particular interest to Canada. Our Victory Loan issue of last autumn provided every investor with exemption from the federal income tax, and bond houses in the East as recently as March have advertised this fact widely as an additional inducement to investment by capital. The tax-free war bond most certainly gives the man with money a free course in the evasion of income taxes. For example, the millionaire might very easily invest \$500,000 in Canadian Victory Bonds of 1917 issue, yielding almost six per cent. per annum in interest. This would give him an income of some \$30,000 dollars per year, and not a cent of taxation could be collected from it.

The principle of exempting war bonds from the application of the income tax, in the final analysis is pernicious, and should be treated in Canada as Bonar Law handled it in Britain. No person should be presented with a polite bribe to invest money in the

nation's struggle against Germany, and that practically is what the tax-free bond amounts to. The irony of the matter is that so many people who invest in Victory Bonds are very inclined to flourish the fact about, as a sort of proof of their patriotic devotion. Another domestic war loan will very likely be floated in Canada next autumn, and it ought not to grant exemption from taxation to those who invest in it. To adapt Dr. Johnson's famous words, the war bond may become too easily "the last refuge of a scoundrel."

The Human Jackal

The predatory instinct in human nature has developed many types of people since the day when Eve tempted Adam to consume the forbidden apple. We have the cruel Prussian personality whose lust for world-power has permeated a whole nation. There are the highway robber and the burglar who openly defy the law in their desire to appropriate the goods of other people, and there is the slick, business crook who day by day risks discovery by the police while he acquires money by embezzlement and forgery. All such men are a product of the evil of covetousness and are a constant peril to society; but even in the crimes they have committed we have been constrained at times to admire a certain element of courage and boldness. There is, however, another type of offender against society, in whom nothing but the lowest, the most cowardly, and most despicable instincts prevail. He is the swindler, the profiteer—the man who keeps just within the law, capitalizing to the utmost the needs and sentiments of his fellow-being. This type is the human jackal, and he is abroad to-day amongst the farming people, extorting exorbitant gains through an ill-gotten trade. The particular instance we have in mind is that of two dealers in enlarged pictures and picture frames, bearing names that suggest foreign extraction.

In a certain rural community in Manitoba, these two creatures have been plying their trade during the past year, making a specialty of deceiving and holding up the wives and widows of soldiers. The Guide has just learned of a typical case. Last August, one of these agents called upon the wife of a soldier who was at that time serving with the Canadian forces overseas. He urged her to have the photograph of her absent husband enlarged, the cost to be only \$4.95. The photograph was one of the husband attired in his uniform, and playing strongly upon the wife's pride and sentiment, he succeeded in closing the deal, the cost of the enlargement to be met only on delivery. In January, some six months later, another man, accompanied by the seller of the picture, returned to deliver the enlargement. By this time, however, it had been placed in an elaborate frame, and before the guileless woman could get what she had contracted for, she was

prevailed upon to buy the frame and all, at the ridiculous price of \$34.95. Agent number two did all the talking on this occasion, number one having performed his part of the dirty work six months earlier.

When the husband who had returned home from the front learned from his wife that she had issued a cheque for such an exorbitant amount, steps were taken at once to cancel the check, and a letter was written also to the swindler protesting against his action and informing him of what had been done. Nothing whatever was heard from either of the agents until a couple of weeks ago, when a garnishee dated from the County Court of Winnipeg was served upon the soldier's wife, demanding \$42.75, representing the price of the framed picture and legal costs. The matter is now in the courts and technically, the swindlers may be able to get judgment, and technically also, the soldier and his wife may be able to file a stiff counter-claim of false pretences against these two plaintiffs. Whatever happens in this particular case, the West cannot find room for picture-framing artists of that ilk. The sooner the human jackal is banished from the prairies the better.

Red Cross Needs Your Help

As the war grows in fierceness and intensity on the west front, the demands upon the Red Cross organization increases. Early in January, the executive of the Canadian Red Cross Society fixed its annual budget at \$4,000,000 to be raised by the whole Dominion. Manitoba was asked for \$600,000. But since that budget was prepared, the Germans have launched their offensive and captured much new ground. The battles of the present year will leave long lists of casualties in their trail, and it is now realized that the January estimates of the Canadian Red Cross

executive, were far too low. Therefore, it has been necessary to ask Manitoba as well as the other provinces to increase their appropriations. The city of Winnipeg, early in April, realizing its responsibility, doubled the amount allotted to it. While \$300,000 was expected from Winnipeg in the first place, the actual amount realized, has exceeded \$650,000.

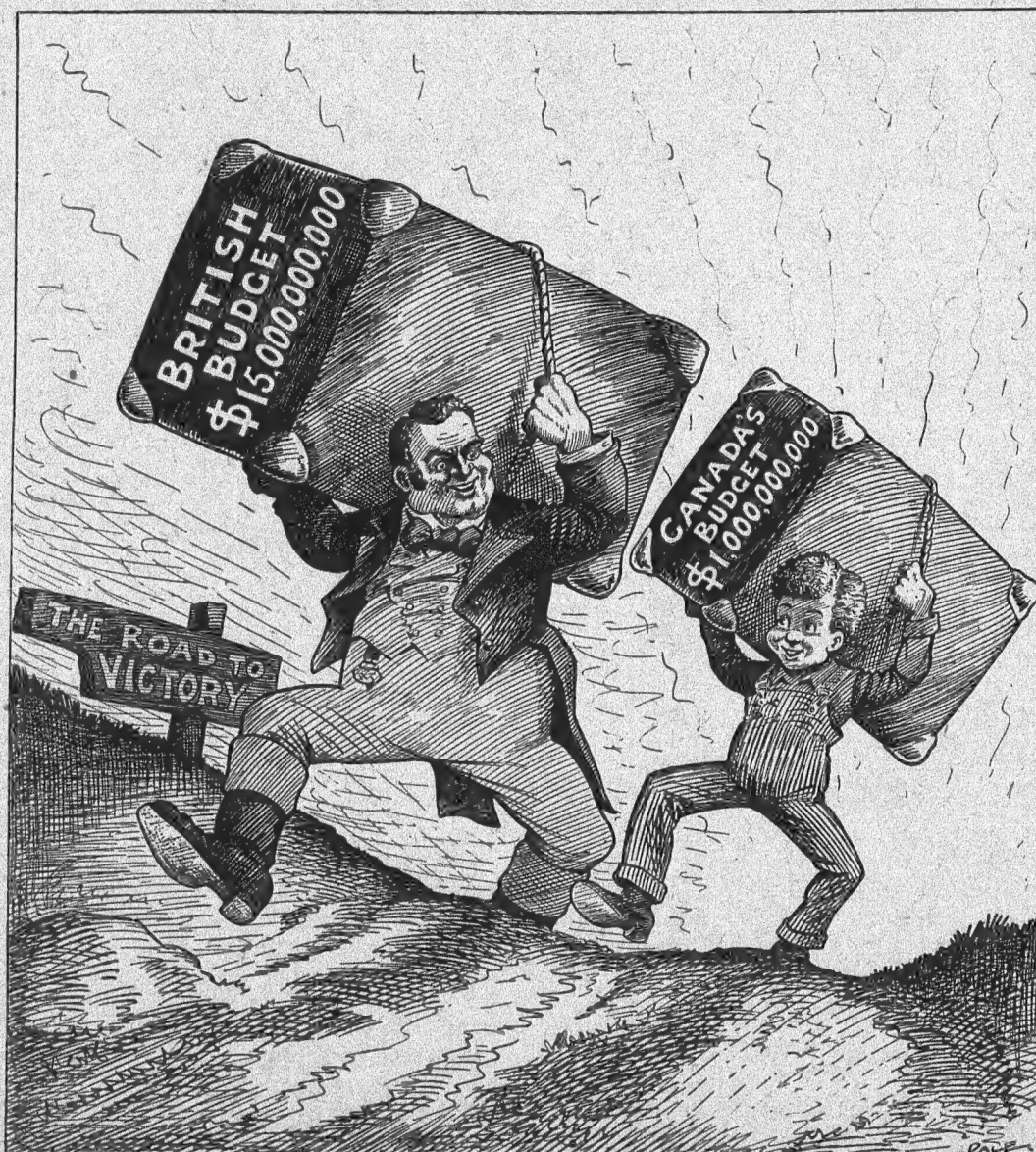
During the week of June 17 to 22, the whole province of Manitoba, with the exception of Winnipeg will be asked to make its contributions to the Red Cross. If the districts outside of this city equal the effort that was made here a month ago, Manitoba, with a total contribution of more than \$1,000,000 will have reason to be proud of itself. Personally, we believe that the rural districts will more than hold their own with Winnipeg. The women of Manitoba especially have always supported the work of the Red Cross with their energies as with their money. The women of the rural districts are sending in more finished work, such as socks, pyjamas, shirts, etc., to the headquarters at Winnipeg than are their city sisters. The faithful spirit of devotion which has kept the people in the more remote parts of the province true to their cause in the war, will surely be reflected further during the Red Cross week of June 17 to 22. The need for help from all the provinces is great, and The Guide will be glad to receive contributions for the Red Cross from any source.

The spectacle of Bonar Law, the erstwhile leader of the protectionist party of Britain, presenting to the British parliament the largest budget in history, and that budget based upon the traditional free trade policy of England, is not by any means the least feature of the war.

There are ominous rumblings of political disturbance in Austria. The Kaiser will rattle his sword presently, and Austria will again become the silent partner.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, who has been in California for his health has gone to Washington as Canada's financial comptroller. There is a problem to solve there involving reciprocal relations with our neighbors.

There were many people who said during the federal election last December, that the press of Canada had been bought by means of government advertising in such campaigns as the Victory Loan issue. The published figures revealing the actual cost of floating the Victory Loan show that out of total expenses amounting to \$5,000,000, only \$207,000 went to all the newspapers and journals in Canada for advertising, while \$750,000 went as commission to brokers, \$1,140,000 to canvassers, and \$984,395 to bankers.

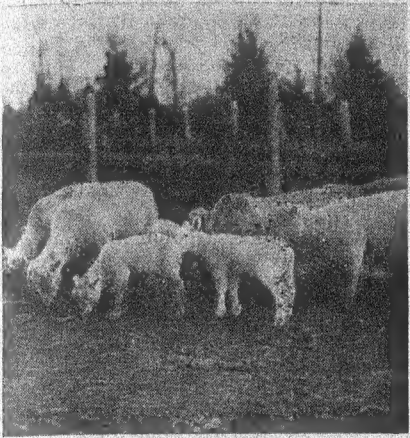


HELPING OUT THE OLD MAN

"The Chancellor expressed the government's appreciation of the hearty co-operation on the part of the Canadian government in assisting to finance the war."—From the report of the British budget speech by Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Saving the Young Lamb Crop

Some Practical Suggestions on Getting the Maximum number of Strong Lambs and Feeding them



Little lambs should be provided some place where they can feed separate from the rest of the flock.

An increasing number of farmers are getting into sheep each year. The number in Western Canada during the last two years has been remarkable. Very few valuable breeding sheep have been sent to market and most of these as well as many scrubs have been sent back to the country. Prices have risen to previously unheard of heights for breeding sheep and wool especially. This sheep boom has naturally resulted in scores of farmers keeping sheep who have no previous experience in this important branch of animal husbandry.

In old localities where sheep have been kept for many years it is a common thing to hear farmers say, "I never had any luck with sheep and got out of them." Generally luck has little or nothing to do with such failures but ignorance and mismanagement are the real causes. Many men think because sheep do not require such close attention as some other farm stock that they require none at all. Such an idea is absurd. Sheep need some protection and care like any other stock if proper returns are to be had from them. Perhaps the time when this care is most needed is during the spring when green feed is scarce, lambs are coming and weather is cold and damp.

In handling sheep care and gentleness are absolutely necessary. Rough usage, cursing, kicking, etc., doesn't go. Especially is care needed in the springtime when young lambs are coming. There are few things more tender than a new born lamb. To the man who knows nothing of sheep getting some little lambs through the first few days of their life is a most aggravating job especially if the weather is bad at that time and the trouble increased through chills, close housing, etc.

Separate Newly Lambled Ewes

Ewes should be carefully watched during lambing time. Not only should they be watched during the day but they should also be seen occasionally at night. The profits in the years operations will largely depend on the care at this time.

For the man with a small farm flock it is good practice to separate the ewes that have lambled from the rest of the flock. Such ewes need more feed and special feed for a few days and if allowed to run with the whole flock ewes with twins or triplets often disown one of the lambs. A new born lamb often wanders away and the ewe which has no other means of knowing her lamb than the senses of smell and voice often gets confused and disowns the lamb. This more often happens to the lamb born first which may wander off while the second lamb is being born. Any simple contrivance of a few boards or a hurdle in the barn or pen will do if there is not otherwise enough room. They can be left in this place for a couple of days until the mother becomes familiar with her lambs. Disowning of lambs often arises from ewes not having enough milk. Such ewes should be fed specially some grain and sloppy milk-producing feeds like bran-mash. Until there is enough milk the lamb should be helped out with some cow's

milk but this should be done very carefully.

When lambs are born weak and unable to suck they need some very careful attention. Such a lamb should be lifted up to its mother's udder, the teat placed in its mouth and some milk drawn for it. This should be done until the lamb gains sufficient strength to help itself. It is well to clip any long wool from around the udder so that the lamb will not have much difficulty finding the teat. This getting young lambs to suck is the most trying job in handling them and nothing but patience will get results. Too many men if they don't succeed immediately throw up their hands and let the lamb die, with the excuse that it will die anyway. When a lamb comes, showing few signs of life, action is needed immediately to save it. All phlegm should be cleaned out of its mouth and lung action started by blowing several times into its open mouth. One successful sheep raiser advises laying it on its belly and beating it gently with the hands, one on each side of its heart

and some strips or slats three feet long and one inch thick by four inches wide. The strips are nailed on the two six-inch boards. They should be put just far enough apart to let the lambs through and keep the old sheep out. A small trough can then be put in the lamb's compartment. Now is the time to put growth on the lambs for if stunted now they can rarely make up the loss in growth.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, where Frank Kleinheinz, one of the most successful shepherds in America, has been in charge for many years, it has been found that a grain mixture in the proportion of two pounds of wheat bran, one pound of oats (crushed oats are best), one pound of finely-ground corn meal and one-half pound of oil meal, has proven an excellent ration for young lambs. Here the ration could be used without the corn meal and even without the oil meal, while the bran and crushed oats might be made equal parts. There is nothing finer if they are available than a little pulped roots like turnips or some fine alfalfa hay.



A Good Farm Flock in Northern Alberta

Shearing time will soon be here. Sheep should be shorn before the weather becomes too hot. Most of the wool will be sold co-operatively this year and farmers should count on marketing it that way.

girth, back of the shoulder. This should be repeated until some action is got. Where a lamb has become chilled the quickest and easiest way to warm it is to put it in a pail of water as warm as the hand can nicely bear. It should then be wiped thoroughly dry and a circulation of the blood thus set up. Placing near a warm stove will then help and a little warm milk given as soon as it comes to. Such chilled lambs easily become constipated and it may be necessary later to give half to one teaspoonful of castor oil. Where lambs have to be taken from one ewe and given to another care and patience is required. The ewe should be held every two or three hours to let the lamb suck and the ewe is quite likely to own it in less than a week. Some ewes give more milk than their one lamb may require and in such cases they can often well be held for another lamb to suck occasionally. Sometimes a lamb only sucks on one side and unless attended to the other side may go bad. Such ewes or heavy milking ones should be carefully watched.

When udders become caked they should be bathed with hot water. After drying warm melted hog's lard should be rubbed well into the udder. This should be done two or three times a day. The udder should be thoroughly milked out each time before applying the lard.

After the lambs are two weeks' old they should be given some extra feed in the way of grain and fine roughage in a separate creep. A creep can easily be made of two one-inch boards of the necessary length about six inches wide

The lamb creep can also be used in the pasture field in the same way. It has been found in many cases that it has been profitable to feed a little grain all summer. Where lambs were fattened later they put on flesh much more easily and when added to the farm flock the extra development was well worth while. However, this depends largely on the prices and scarcity of grain and the drying-up of all summer pasture. Ordinarily mighty little of it is done in Western Canada.

The outcome and development of the flock depends largely on the care of the lambs during the first year. If lambs are stunted then they will always be stunted. When once stunted nothing can overcome the serious effects of this stunting.

The length of a ewe's gestation period is about 146 or 147 days. Some of the fine wools like Merino require from 150 to 154 days. When a ewe carries her lamb from five to seven days over time the lamb is usually weak.

Providing Summer Pasture

When the flock is put out to pasture fresh water, salt and shade are essential. The providing of suitable pastures where grass has dried up in the summer is one of the most important things in keeping the flock in good condition. There should be some nice fresh pasture to put young lambs in when the time comes to wean them. Some peas and oats sown in June or early July or fall rye sown about the same time would be very suitable. There is nothing better than a piece of rape sown early in June. This should be well grown and nearly matured by early August. No better fodder could be had for lambs and the same is true for all classes of sheep. It also produces an enormous amount of feed per acre if the crop is good and is not only good for lambs but is most useful later in the fall for flushing the ewes and putting them in the best condition for breeding and going into winter quarters. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills about 30 inches apart. More feed can be grown the latter way but somewhat more labor is required. There is this advantage however in that the lambs or sheep walk along between the rows and do not tramp down the rape so badly. It is also a good idea where a flock of sheep is being carried over winter to grow a small patch of turnips for sheep not only like them in winter but they are very valuable in keeping the whole flock in good condition.

There is one thing about grazing sheep part time on a sown crop of the kinds mentioned and that is the freedom from parasites. The importance of keeping salt before sheep cannot be over-estimated. If it is not supplied the digestion of the sheep is not so thorough. If it is given only occasionally they eat too much and then drink excessive amounts of water, which leads to scouring.

Speaking of sheep-raising, an old and experienced shepherd gives the following secrets to beginners in sheep-raising:—

1. The shepherd must be kind at all times to his sheep.
2. He must practice cleanliness, which means to keep troughs clean and sweet and not let them become filthy with manure, thereby causing a disagreeable odor.
3. He must be punctual, which means keeping regular feeding hours.
4. He must feed liberally and not hold the idea sheep can live on little or nothing.

Every sheepman should inform himself on sheep-raising in every possible way. There are a few books annually good on this subject. The best is "Sheep Management, Breeds and Judging," by Frank Kleinheinz, of Wisconsin Experiment Station. It is intensely practical. "Sheep Farming in America," by Joseph E. Wing, is another valuable work. Both may be had through The Guide's Book Department.



"Good Luck" with sheep means good care and attention. A 100 per cent. or more lamb crop should be secured where proper management has been given and the season is not unusually unfavorable. This is also an Alberta flock.

The Winning of the Liberty Bond

By Walter Moore*

All the thirty years that I have been a confirmed lover of harness racing, I have been denied the comforting heart throbs that can be given in no other way but by a true-blue race horse. Always I have fallen short of the 22-carat article. I have owned more than a score, ranging from just fair to absolutely impossible, and neither am I solely to blame. True, I have personally selected many of them, but others have been wished on to me, still others selected by some of the infallible experts—these were usually the worst.

In that thirty years of trials and tribulations, my score sheet of steeds owned and stakes campaigned reveals the fact that almost every grade of "prospect" has passed through my hands, or by my patient eyes. First, I remember, came one with perfect legs, an appetite like a private from the trenches, enough breeding to race for big money, and—utterly without class. Following him up was a colt performer, with \$10,000 speed, and a ten-dollar head. He had a champion's lick and ought to have won right down the line, but he would jump, preferably before my friends, when their checks were down. That speed and that head were ultimately his undoing, for he ran away, and was distanced in life's race by a telephone pole. No. 3 was a pacer, with worlds of good qualities, speed, manners, a doer for your life; one of those big, sturdy ones, just the kind you would pick out as everything desirable. He was shipped away to win a string of races, to which I had paid a large chunk of perfectly good money in entrance fees, and when I came on to preside at the banquet after his first race, I found a leg on his near hind corner much resembling one of the Fat Lady's plump pins in the tent across from his stall. Searing at a gasoline buggy was the given cause of the trouble which sent him into the discard, in exchange for a pair of mules, whose legs never get bad.

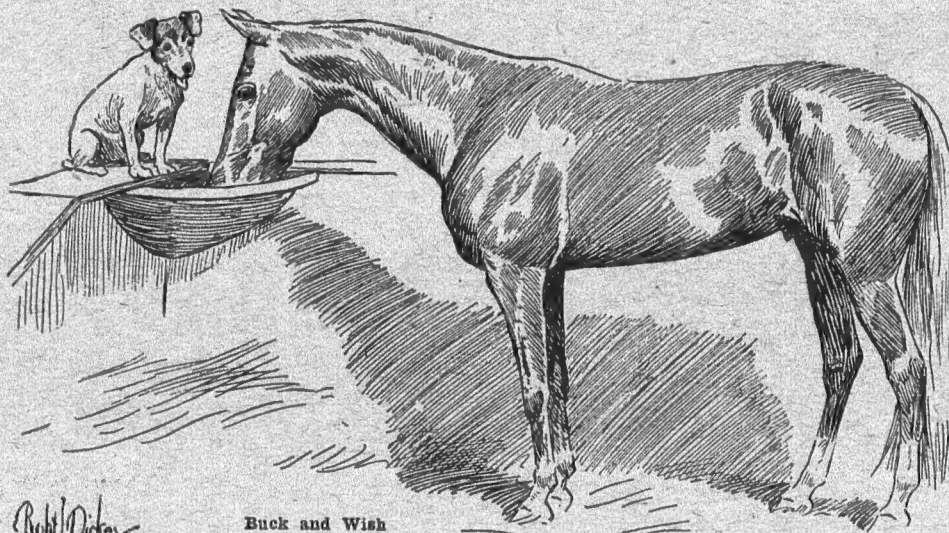
Then I bought one out of a catalogue, with the purplest pedigree ever tabulated. If he could make good on that breeding—and he must!—the world would bow to me, and I knew it. Alas, I guess that beautiful ten-generation pedigree he had to lug around was too much handicap for trotting. At any rate he duly passed through one of the large and efficient dispersing auctions, and, I presume, has never gotten strong enough to carry his bloodlines faster than the 2:40 gait, which was his extreme limit for me. Then came divers others, some with stake speed and no legs, others with stake legs and no speed, and so on through a long and costly category. All the time I was trying for just one solace horse, one of which my neighbors and friends would say: "Blazer, he will do in any company." I neglected to say that the Ruler of the world, when he was fashioning me, decided to thatch my roof with a thick suit of hair of flaming red, and wherever I am known, or, in fact, two hours after I am introduced to a stranger, he involuntarily, or by some other unexplained method, gets my monicker and calls me "Blazer."

Meanwhile, how I craved just one good horse. Not to gamble with, nor to defeat and thus get even with some enemy, but merely to have the inexpressible feeling of peace and good will to all the world that wells up in a man from the ownership of a high-class race horse, more bubbling than in any other way. So I persevered. I bought futurity prospects, half-made stake horses, half-tried green horses, and in fact every variety I could consider as material whence I had a perfect and plausible right to develop a stake winner. But invariably it seemed that they were all counterfeits when it came their turn to try for me. My wife said: "Why don't you try something else, Jerry? Field dogs, trap shooting or polo. Go in for golf. Change your

sport ideas. Things seem bound to break against you with the horses. If I were you I would swear off on them."

But those consoling words only made me the more set for a horse that would produce that longed-for feeling, that if beaten in today's race, though defeated, he would try until the last step of the last heat. So I said: "Don't try to head me down another lane, please. There is no use. If I live until I can look upon Methuselah as an upstart, I will still be trying to get a true blue trotter."

Of course I kept on. I bred some on a small scale, but my colts turned out mostly to be "list trotters." If they could peep over into the Year Book it appeared to be the zenith of their glory. Once in a great while one of my own product would win a race at the county fair, but more often the natives would say, "Blazer, your horse can't trot very fast, can he?" All of which was sufficiently apparent to me without any tips. Secretly, at times I was ready to give up in despair, but, although grievously hurt, I tried on and on each year. In May and June I would have days of real pleasure over some fledgling product, and would watch it work with boyish thrills, but with the advance of the season my hopeful would fall by the wayside, and when the glor-



Buck and Wish

ious colorings of fall were at hand, when the fittest only had survived, and the stars of the waning season shone with all the more brilliancy, my standard bearer was generally being fitted for the auctions, or, more likely, monarch of some grassy pasture, instead of the home stretch. On some I tried the effects of racing experience, taking them off on short campaigns. The others without ceremony were heaped upon my large and yearly increasing pile of discards.

In the spring and early summer of 1920 the stable that I had helped my trainer select for the annual spring elimination trials appeared even unusually unlikely, and when the hot days of July arrived, my interest in them, being almost negligible, I emitted a few perfunctory suggestions and departed for the shores of Lake Erie, with the firm resolution to forget my disappointments amid Grand Circuit scenes. The sport was wonderful that summer, causing me to linger on until the middle of September before I felt my bruised feelings sufficiently poulticed to be able to look once more at my own dregs of the trotting breed. Back home, I sauntered out to the track, ready to hear the usual story of leaky legs, sore mouths, epizootic, bad gait, and the slows, but soon noticed my trainer had more smiles than wails on tap. I asked the cause, and he sidled up a little closer, assuming one of those confidential attitudes, and then began his story.

"Do you remember," he said, "that four-year-old chestnut gelding by Noble Worthy out of Miss Futurity?"

"Yes, of course I remember that piece of rump-steak! What has happened to him?"

"Well, you had no more than reached Randall, until he seemed to find a new aim in life. He changed his gait over night and became one of the best going things that ever marked the earth."

"Soft pedal that stuff," I said. "Don't let that young buffalo joke you out of your wits!"

"It's no joke! He can do things—do 'em like a real trotter! Whv, he swings his head and floats off a quarter in :30, looking over at passing autos. I tell you he will make a star!"

"All well and good," said I, "but where is the aperture in him?"

"There ain't any!"

"Come off! Out with it! My hide can't be punctured by the ravings of a trainer. I have worn a gas mask, lo these many years. So, get down to the clean cloth. Tell me the truth, without any lace trimmings. I don't care for a cherry in my lemonade, just serve it plain."

"Well, as I told you, he began trotting like a streak about as soon as you left town, and I have kept still and worked him as carefully as I know how ever since. Last week I drove him in 2:08, last quarter in :29½, but I was afraid to write you, for fear something

mile was in 2:06½, last half in 1:00½, last quarter in :30, and still Rufe talked about the weather as we sailed through the stretch. I was breathless now, but made out to say: "Rufe, isn't that about enough for one day?"

"For ordinary trotters," says he, "it would be a plenty; but this isn't an ordinary trotter. We will go one more. I want you to see how he can get away."

By that time, trouble and me were strangers, not on the most remote speaking terms. I had wiped out twenty years of trouble in half a day.

The next mile we went away like hobbled pacers. The quarter was done in :30½, the next in :29½, making the half in 1:00½. "Take back!" called Rufe, and the third was only in :35. Then he took a drive out of him coming home, and he did the last quarter in :29½, finishing just as strong as any part of the three miles.

It seemed like a pipe-dream, but there was my watch. So I said: "Well, Rufe, if there isn't a missing link somewhere in this fellow, he is the best stake prospect I ever laid my eyes on."

"Now please," he answered, "bury the clouds. This fellow is true blue!"

"All right," I answered. "We will look for no loose screws until they begin to rattle, if they ever do," was my assurance. "To tell you the truth, he has given me more pleasure this morning than any other event of my life, aside from the joy of living in this great world of ours. But, by the way, what have you named him—if you have found a title for him?"

"Well, I haven't thought of a name; or, rather, have not assumed to select a name for your horse. But doesn't he come nearer being your life's wish in the horse line than all the others you have ever owned or been identified?" So, wouldn't the name "Wish" be appropriate?"

"Just the name—the name of all names!" I exclaimed. "Wish it will be!" and from that moment, for the next few days, my speed-hungry soul turned the name of Wish over and over again, each time with more pleasure than before.

Every day now found me at the track, for my accustomed look at Wish, and work-out days I invited all my friends out to share my equine tonic for health and happiness. Two more sharp work-outs, one with three prompters, carefully driven with a view of testing Wish's conduct in a field of horses, satisfied me that he was endowed with every quality of the ideal trotter—then a careful letting-down for the winter and the long months of waiting and planning started. I wanted all the big stakes to be doubled in value, and new members to join the Grand Circuit, that I might have more places to race. Paying entrance money on Wish the next spring was a pleasure, and I was as methodical as a bill-collector in my attention to the stake installments. Finally the training season opened and my pleasure increased with each day of preparation. June's advent found my spirits bubbling over with joy, bringing as it did miles in 2:20, then in 2:15, then 2:10, and then the finishing work began to surge with interest. Two weeks before the opening of the Grand Circuit, I invoiced my list of stake entries and found that I had Wish named in over \$100,000 worth of stakes, from the first day of the inaugural meeting until the final chapters were to be written at Atlanta in the fall.

The dress rehearsal, before we were to depart for the field of conquest, was a regular celebration by the home folks. Wish was simply a dream trotter, every mile and every quarter of every mile just as I would have planned it to be, had I been devising it all to order. The climax was a mile in 2:04½, last quarter in :29½, done, apparently, "as easy as eating pie."

I decided that there would be no pre-

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The Farmer's War Income

I shall assume, to begin with, that our farmers, like all other right-minded people, would rather belong to the goodly company of those who are bearing uncomplainingly the terrific burdens of this war than to the indecent company of those who are prospering because of the war or squealing because they are not making as much out of it as they would like. I shall assume that they agree that it is indecent to prosper while the whole world is suffering and that, if prosperity is forced upon one by economic conditions, the presumptive disgrace can only be wiped out by the most austere and frugal living and the devotion of every dollar of one's income and every ounce of one's energy to the national service.

In beginning the discussion of the effects of the war upon the farmer's income, I find it necessary to define the farmer's income and to treat it under three heads:—

1. His gross money income.
2. His net money income.
3. His real income.

I find it necessary also to consider the farmer's income as coming from two sources:—

1. The sale of the primary products of his soil.
2. The sale of secondary products of his business.

Again, I find it necessary to distinguish between the incomes of various classes of the farming population:—

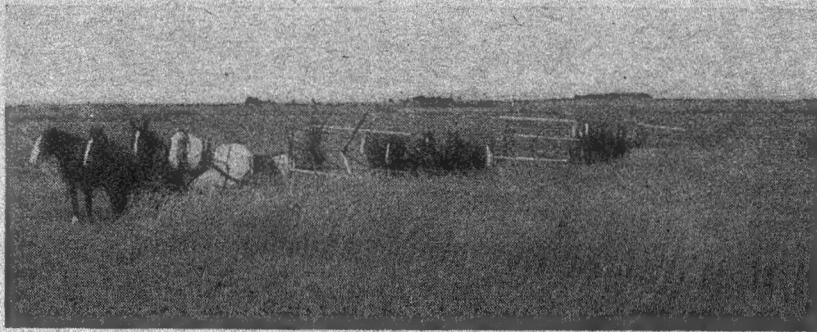
1. The farmer as a business man.
2. The farm laborer.
3. The farm owner.

By the farmer's gross money income, I mean merely all the money which he takes in in the course of the year. Obviously, this is of little importance, because it is no indication of his prosperity. By his net money income, I mean the money which he has left as the result of the year's operations after he has paid the actual business expenses of his farm. He must not deduct, however, the running expenses of his household. That is, we must make a sharp distinction between the business expenses of running the farm and the cost of supplying the farmer's family with the necessities, conveniences and luxuries of life.

His net money income, as suggested above, is found by deducting from his gross money income the business expenses of running the farm. His real income, however, is the number of things which he can provide for his family in the way of necessities, conveniences, luxuries, etc. Even though his net money income may increase, his real income, or his prosperity, may not increase if the cost of these consumers' goods rises correspondingly.

Let us consider first the way in which his net money income appears to be affected by the war. It is in this discussion that the second of the above distinctions becomes important. The proceeds of the sale of the principal products of the soil may yield him a larger profit, and, insofar as his income is derived from these sales, his income would be increased; but the farmer is sometimes the producer of secondary products; that is to say, he is a kind of manufacturer who uses up one class of products in the production of another class. When he grows corn and sells it, he is selling a primary product of the soil. When he feeds that corn to hogs and cattle, he is selling a secondary product in the form of pork, beef or milk.

The three principle staple crops, corn, wheat and cotton, belong in the class of primary products of the soil. Let us consider the condition of the corn



Wheat is a Primary Soil Product. The Profits of Growing It have been Increased by the War.

How the War has Affected the Incomes of men engaged in Different Types of Farming

By Prof. T. N. Carver

and wheat (omitting the cotton) farmer with respect to his net money income. The simple fact that these products are bringing higher prices than formerly would indicate higher incomes for the farmers unless these higher prices are offset by corresponding increase of cost.

For the time being I must ignore the difference in the labor cost. First, because a majority of the corn farmers and a fair proportion of the wheat farmers do their own work, and if

has approximately doubled. Taking all classes of farm machinery and tools which are used in the process of corn growing, I can find no evidence of a 100 per cent. increase on the average. Besides, the total machinery cost in corn growing forms only a small fraction of the price of the corn.

As to fertilizers, the bulk of the corn crop, particularly in the Corn Belt, is grown without commercial fertilizer, animal manure and clover crops being the principal methods of



The Modern Dairy Farm of Leon Abbott, Clover Bar, Alberta. The Profits of the Dairy Farmer under war conditions depend on the use of cheap primary products that cannot be used for human food.

the labor cost is increased they are merely getting higher wages for themselves. In the second place, even though they pay wages to hired help, the hired man is part of the great farming population and the total income going to the total farming population would therefore be increased, even though some classes of the farming population prospered out of proportion to the others.

In the case of the corn farmer, what evidence is there that there has been an increase in the cost of production sufficient to offset the increase in price which the farmer is getting? The principal items in this possible increased cost of production would be machinery and fertilizer. Farm machinery has

maintaining soil fertility. Insofar as animals are fed at a loss, a part of this loss might perhaps be charged in the form of a higher cost for the animal manure which goes back into the soil. To what extent livestock is kept at a loss will be considered in a later paragraph.

In the case of wheat, the advance in price has not been quite so great as in the case of corn. The advance in the price of farm machinery is a little greater. As in the case of corn, the bulk of the wheat crop is grown without commercial fertilizer.

That which is true of these great staple crops, corn and wheat, appears to be in the main true of most of the minor crops, though there may be some

To what extent is this advance in price with the consequent increase in prosperity the result of the war? In the case of the corn crop there could be no possible question. The crop is larger and the price is higher. There might be some possible question in the case of wheat. Though last year's crop was slightly greater than the previous year's crop and the price slightly higher, still last year's crop was not up to the five years' average from 1911 to 1915. It might be claimed, therefore, that the present high price of wheat is not so much due to the European war as to the shortage in the crop. This crop shortage is undoubtedly one factor in the problem, but there are other large factors which we can hardly afford to rule out.

For example, the largest wheat-growing area in the world, outside of the United States and Canada, is Southern Russia. For a number of years past Italy and Switzerland have depended almost entirely on this area for their supplies, and France and England to a certain extent. The closing of the Dardanelles and the Baltic has shut Western Europe off from this supply and made her dependent mainly upon the North American area. The Swiss government has made it clear that, unless they can get supplies of grain from North America, her people must go hungry. In addition to this, we have to consider the enormous increase in the consumption of wheat flour in the feeding of armies, and a certain percentage also as having been sunk by the U-boats. With these large facts before us, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that the war itself has contributed a large share to the advance in the price of wheat; that it cannot be entirely accounted for by the shortage in the crop in this country.

Secondary Products

When we come to consider the secondary products of the farmer's business, such as beef, pork and dairy products, the case is by no means so clear. Insofar as beef is produced from grass which would be salable in no other form, the beef grower, of course, sells his grass at a higher price than formerly. In this respect beef would resemble a primary product of the soil. But insofar as beef is produced from high-priced corn, the question is different. Apparently it is not profitable to feed high-priced corn of the best grade for the purpose of making beef.

On the other hand, it must be pointed out that there is a great deal of soft corn not salable, or at least not salable at the highest quoted prices. If this can be sold in the form of beef and in no other form, and if the farmer can realize a good price for his beef, he is then getting a good price for his soft corn. The soft corn cannot be considered to be the result of the war. The weather and the other conditions would have been much the same, war or no war. If the farmer had had to sell his soft corn in the form of lower-priced beef, he would have gotten a lower price for it. Here again the beef producer is getting a good price for a product which would otherwise not be salable.

Much the same consideration applies to pork as to beef. A certain amount of pork is made from grass, though not so large a percentage as is true in the case of



"Sooner or later, war or no war," says Prof. Carver, "we shall probably be compelled to consume only such beef as can be produced from feeds not suitable for human consumption."

gone up somewhat, particularly tractors, but even in the case of tractors the price has not doubled in the last three years. The farm price of corn

exceptions. Therefore, the farmer who is selling the direct and immediate products of his own soil is undoubtedly better off today than he was before the war.

Continued on Page 24

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cation to the Secretary, Sherlock
Building, Lethbridge, Alberta.

United Farmers of Alberta

THE United Farmers of Alberta will not enter the hail insurance field this year. Last year the association, through an arrangement with one of the larger hail insurance companies, wrote hail insurance for its members. This year the U.F.A. was unable to make such arrangements which in the opinion of its executive were necessary in the interests of its members and decided to retire from the field altogether for this season.

The executive now advises every member and every local secretary to act on his own judgment in taking out hail insurance or in acting as agent in writing hail insurance this year.

It should be clearly understood that the U.F.A. as an association is not this year endorsing any hail insurance company or corporation whatever. Any statements to the contrary are untrue.

We regret that any attempts should have been made to associate the name and standing of the U.F.A. and its officers with any private company, so as to make it appear that any company has received the endorsement of the association when such is not the case.

The U.F.A. executive further wish to announce that they are consulting with the United Grain Growers Limited with reference to hail insurance for another year, and it is hoped that the two organizations working together will be able to complete early arrangements which will enable them to make a very attractive proposition to our local secretaries before next season arrives.—H. Higginbotham, general secretary.

Coming Membership Drive

Our executive met recently and discussed a general organization campaign to be put on during the last week of June and the first week of July. It is the intention to enlist the services of all available speakers who are acquainted with the principles and work of the U.F.A. in a membership campaign. It will, of course, be impossible to visit all our locals, which number approximately 700. At the present time the idea of the campaign would be to visit those points where some outside help is most urgently needed, and where special meetings during the campaign will be likely to accomplish most. It is not the intention that the work should stop after the close of the two weeks' campaign, but rather that the enthusiasm aroused will result in a general broadening and deepening of interest in the work of the association, and in the enthusiasm of the members of the U.F.A., such as will inspire them to enthrone other farmers.

Numerous requests have already reached the Central office for speakers from among the executive and directors at local points this summer. These will probably have to be considered in conjunction with the needs of the whole campaign. We are making an effort to enlist the services of every available speaker, and to invite the co-operation of local officers and members. We will be glad if secretaries will send us the names of any experienced speakers or likely young men in their own locals.

The U.F.W.A.

Our sister organization, the U.F.W.A., is looking forward to good results from the organization and membership drive which we are putting on this summer. They are enrolling speakers for the campaign. Every point at which there is a U.F.W.A. local, the U.F.A. should seek to establish a women's section this year. There will be no time like the time of the campaign to accomplish this. Miss Spiller who has served on the Central office staff faithfully and well during the past five years has been appointed secretary of the U.F.W.A., in succession to Mrs. Barritt, who has resigned, and the work of the two organizations is being conducted in close co-operation from the Central office.

Placing Returned Soldiers

The Central office has received a letter from G. A. Dolan, principal of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, asking the co-operation of this

Officially Conducted for the United Farmers
of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham

Calgary, Alberta

association in placing some of the returned soldiers who have been trained at the Institute in gas and steam tractor operation. These men have been thoroughly versed in the principles of tractor mechanics and would no doubt fill useful places on many of our own farms. Principal Dolan would be glad to receive inquiries from any of our locals or individual members who are wanting such men. The Central office will also be glad to assist in placing such men.

Secretaries' Convention

The Central office and executive are considering the advisability of holding another secretaries' convention this year, it being found that much good was accomplished as a result of the convention last year in June. It is thought that a convention of secretaries held just before the opening of the organization and membership campaign would be very valuable in making final preparations for the big drive, and also be a means of inspiring the local secretaries to go out and prepare the way for the drive.

We shall be glad to have the views of our locals in regard to a secretaries' convention to be held about the middle of June. The suggestion has been made that in order to economize in the time taken to attend convention in June, the convention should be held in two places, viz., in Calgary for the South and in Edmonton for the North. This would save many of our local secretaries from one to three days in the time taken to attend the convention. The convention would only last one or two days.

President's Chautauqua Tour

Locals will be glad to hear of the honor which has been conferred on the U.F.A. through the selection of President H. W. Wood, as one of the leading speakers on the program of the Dominion Chautauqua. In connection with the Chautauqua, Mr. Wood will address some 20 meetings in the province at the following points:—

June 13 (Thursday)	.....Clareholm
June 14 (Friday)	.....Pincher Creek
June 15 (Saturday)	.....Carmangay
June 17 (Monday)	.....Foremost
June 18 (Tuesday)	.....Bow Island
June 19 (Wednesday)	.....Redcliffe
June 20 (Thursday)	.....Strathmore
June 21 (Friday)	.....Ponoka
June 22 (Saturday)	.....Tofield
June 24 (Monday)	.....Vegreville
June 25 (Tuesday)	.....Lloydminster, Sask.
June 26 (Wednesday)	.....Wainwright
July 26 (Friday)	.....Consort
July 27 (Saturday)	.....Castor
July 29 (Monday)	.....Stettler
July 30 (Tuesday)	.....Three Hills
July 31 (Wednesday)	.....Acme
Aug. 1 (Thursday)	.....Drumheller
Aug. 2 (Friday)	.....Delia
Aug. 3 (Saturday)	.....Youngstown
Aug. 5 (Monday)	.....Alsak, Sask.
Aug. 6 (Tuesday)	.....Empress

On the day on which President Wood speaks, towards the close of the afternoon, the Chautauqua Management have generously offered to turn over to the Local U.F.A. organization their meeting tent, to be used for whatever purpose the local sees fit. As President Wood will conclude his speech each day about 4.45 p.m., one hour or more will be left at each meeting place immediately following the President's address, which should be taken advantage of by our locals for organization work.

U.F.A. Sunday

In accordance with the custom established two years ago of observing an Annual U.F.A. Sunday on the nearest Sunday to Empire Day (May 24),

U.F.A. Sunday will this year be observed on Sunday, May 26.

Some of the Directors and Executive have already received requests for meetings on that date, and the locals who are wishing speakers should make their arrangements as soon as possible. Most ministers and other local speakers will be found willing to assist in your program for this Sunday. Considering the number of demands made upon the Directors and Executive it would be desirable as far as possible that local speakers be secured.

Harris Organizes Compeer

C. H. Harris, director for the Medicine Hat Constituency, has been instrumental in organizing a new local at Compeer. A. H. Scarlett was appointed secretary, and the Union is to be known as Compeer Local Union No. 819. On April 6, a few of the farmers met in the Chinese restaurant. Mr. Harris gave an interesting address on the work of the U.F.A. They have started off with a membership of 13, all of whom are very enthusiastic. They have not yet fixed a place of meeting but hope to do so at an early date.

U.F.A. Briefs

Look out for the Big Membership Drive in the last week of June and first week of July. Now is the time to see how your local can fit in on the drive. What speakers have you available? Can any new locals be organized in your territory?

Cherry Grove Local No. 230 have decided to use the annual report as a means of securing members, giving some away if necessary, as they realize that the best way to secure members is to let them see what the organization is doing.

F. W. Smith, director of the Victoria constituency, has been successful in organizing a local union at Round Hill, No. 187, with 13 members. R. A. Foss, of Round Hill, was elected secretary, and J. Sanders president.

Your executive, in urging President Wood to accept the Chautauqua invitation, regarded it as a great opportunity for missionary work. The president will address 20 meetings in Alberta, 23 in Saskatchewan, 10 in Manitoba and three in British Columbia. Some of the Saskatchewan meetings are on the border line and our own locals near those points should also benefit.

Sullivan Lake local union, No. 312, has recently been re-organized. Julian F. Clarke has been appointed secretary. There is every indication of this becoming a real live local. The members all seem very enthusiastic and are willing and anxious to help in any work to be done.

A new union has recently been organized in the Rosebud district under the name of Willow Lake, No. 805, of which C. S. Smith, of Rosebeg, has been appointed secretary.

T. W. Senior, of Mosside, reports the organization of a new union at that point, to be known as Cavell, and of which he has been appointed secretary-treasurer. The membership was not as large as they hoped to begin with, but they expect a considerable increase later.

Dr. F. A. Sherrer, of Last Lake, reports the organization of a new union at Last Lake, to be known as Last Lake, No. 818, and of which he has been appointed secretary. Dr. Sherrer mentions that this is a good mixed farming district, the soil is a sandy loam, plentiful grass grows around the lake and the outflowing river. There are a large number of prosperous settlers in the district, and Dr. Sherrer thinks the prospects for the union are very promising.

Manitoba Grain Growers

WE have been strong enough to secure valuable legislation in each of the three prairie provinces, and respectful attention to any plea which we present to provincial governments; to secure recognition of our rights as regards ordering cars, the establishment of loading platforms and a valuable concession in regard to seed grain freight rates; to secure some representation, though still inadequate as regards numbers, in the Dominion House of Commons, and one representative in the Union Cabinet of the Dominion. Why did we win? Simply because we were strongly organized.

We have been too weak to overcome the predominance of lawyers in the House of Commons. There are still two lawyers to every farmer there; to give our representatives the weight they would carry if the farmers of the West were a hundred per cent. organized. Is it any wonder the railways and other privileged interests are still "putting it over us" and add millions yearly to what they take from us unjustly in freight rates and tariffs? No farmer should ever forget that since the war began the manufacturers secured a 7½ per cent. raise in tariff and the railways a 15 per cent. raise in rates. Why did we fail? For two reasons: Our organization was partial, incomplete, not up to strength. The rival interests were ready, alert, organized, on the job.

Will you figure out just what it would mean if to the next session of the House of Commons our half dozen farmer members could go down with the assurance that they have behind them a hundred per cent., or even ninety per cent. of the people of these prairies? The voice of the People of the Land would be heard as it has never been heard before. The case of the common people, the case of the workers and the producers would be given the consideration it has long been denied. And the voice of the corporate interests would be infinitely less clamant than it has been. That is the why of the summer campaign. It is to make our organization as nearly as possible one hundred per cent. strong.

Have you got it clear in your mind that the predatory interests are during the war as busy as ever making havoc of the common people of Canada. They are organized to the last man. They never sleep. They are pressing their vicious propaganda day and night, and their emissaries are in the places of power in the nation. They are determined that the tremendous burden of war cost shall not fall upon them. They propose to shift it, as has been their custom with burdens generally, to the shoulders of those who toil. And if strenuous and well-planned resistance is not offered they will succeed. That is the why of our summer campaign. It is to prepare for our defence against the economic vampires that menace us.

With our recently acquired auxiliary, the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, we are planning to make June a record month. Their officers and workers in every district are ready to co-operate with us. They will assist in the various series of meetings held, and we hope that the women membership will be increased at least tenfold. Such an increase will be a source of incalculable strength to us for next season's work. We suggest to the women as their watchword: Twelve women members in every local in Manitoba before July 1st.

May we put it up to you that the association expects you to do your bit. You could add one member. If every local officer would do that in June we would add 3,000 in the month. If every married man would secure his wife's membership we would add double that. A list of all locals adding 12 or more members in the month will be published, and every local adding 25 will receive a copy of Porritt's Sixty Years of Protection in Canada for its library. You can get 12 at least. Make it 25 if possible. The object is worthy the best effort of the best people. Our effort is not for domination, but that our democracy may be so real that domination by any class or clique may be made impossible.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg

A suggestion as to method. Why not appoint two energetic captains, and enlist all your members under them in a two-team membership contest, with a little celebration on the night of summing up. It has worked well elsewhere. If every association in Manitoba would do it we could add 5,000 to our roll of members. Will you try it? Another plan is to get each member to pledge himself to canvass till he gets one additional member. The cause is moving. Don't have your branch lie down on the job. Make it an every member move.

Two goals to be sought: Our territory a hundred per cent. organized. Every farmer a reader of The Grain Growers' Guide. Try it in June.—W.R.W.

Organization

We are living in an age of complex and highly organized life. In all countries, in all industries and activities forces and individuals are combined and organized for efficiency and success is very largely dependent upon the completeness of the organization. The time of individualism has passed. The age of social and economic combination has come.

The nation of Germany presents to the world one of the most striking examples of human organization. She has been able to menace the whole civilized world with her military dominance because she had been for forty years organizing her people and her railways and her industries and her education and her armies. Her people have been schooled to take their places unquestionably in the vast machine of national life and to submit their individual interests and concerns to the effecting of the purpose of the nation—or rather of those by whom the nation is controlled. And because of the completeness of the wonderful organization Germany has all but made herself mistress of the world.

But wonderful as Germany's organization is, and amazingly effective as it has proved itself to be—it does not attract us, we do not covet it. It fills us with aversion. There is something fundamentally wrong with it. What is it?

It is the fact that it is compulsory organization. It is organization from above—the organization of a ruling class of a tyrannical junkerdom which cares only about its own ascendancy and holds the masses of the people in the grip of an iron purpose under which they are held as the helpless instruments of a will not their own.

The radical difference between us and the German nation today is not a difference as to the value of organization. There is no question as to that. But Germany's masters believe in compulsory organization. We believe in voluntary organization, organization by the operation of a common intelligence, a common spirit, a common purpose. We are fundamentally convinced that place must be maintained in the national

A Stingy Man

Is one who holds all the advantages and privileges of a successful association to himself and does not tell his wife and daughters that they have a very important place in the Grain Growers' Association. Maybe he forgot about it or did not just understand what place the women have.

If you want to know what the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is—what it stands for—what it is doing, and what its aims are write to Miss Amy J. Roe, Provincial secretary of the Women Grain Growers, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

development for the intelligent co-operation and for the practical violation of the ordinary citizen. We believe that autocratic organization must ultimately fail because it carries in itself the germs of final dissolution. We believe that democratic organization must finally succeed because it is in accord with the basal potentialities of human personality.

In such nations as Great Britain and the United States, there are certain institutions which have come into being through the course of centuries and are regarded as more or less permanently established in the constitution of the nation. They have acquired a somewhat official character, and while they might conceivably be modified or even abolished they are commonly regarded as permanent parts of the constitution. Such are our Parliaments, Legislatures, judiciary municipal institutions, school boards, etc. Beside these there are about as many organizations which are purely voluntary. A group of people have come together with a common purpose or a common ideal which they desire to realize and they labor together to that end. A familiar illustration of the distinction is found in the two classes of churches still found in England and Scotland. On the one hand there is the National church—an integral part of the National constitution; an established and official body. On the other there are free churches as they are called—voluntary bodies freely organized by those who have taken action of their own volition, holding certain views and ideals, they unite to propagate and inculcate them and to give them a chance to influence life at large.

One of our great Canadian orators a few years ago gave expression to his ideal of national constitution in this form: The nation has two great organs in its life—the state and the church. But beside these two there are many auxiliary organs—voluntary organization of individuals which perform important functions in moulding the national spirit, in informing the populace and in guiding the trend of progress.

On the Job

The paragraph dealing with the appointment of a committee of the Legislature was only a few hours off the press till it brought to the central office from one of our young progressive country workers a letter packed full of suggestions for that committee. And they were not raw crudities or unconsidered guesses. They were the result of practical examination of local conditions and gave every evidence of first hand knowledge of the actual circumstances. And they will go before the committee.

This letter is mentioned because it is indicative of a certain type of mind and a certain tendency to practical activity which is growing up among the young men of the West. There are scores of them in Manitoba and they are keenly watching conditions about them, with clear vision analyzing the procedure in municipal and provincial and national public life, and preparing themselves to express their conclusions to their fellow citizens. They are going to be a power in days to come. And it is up to the Grain Growers' in every district to assist their progress and to facilitate their efforts and to set the needs and the tasks of democracy before them. This will help to hasten the time when every Grain Grower and every citizen will be, as they now are, "on the job."

The protective features of the tariff have largely accomplished their purpose and gone beyond it; that they have not only nourished weak industries, but have also overstimulated strong ones; that their continuance creates special privileges in the commercial world, raises the cost of the necessities of life to the poor man, tends to the promotion of gigantic trusts and monopolies, and encourages over-production, with all its attendant evils enhanced by an artificially sustained market.—Van Dyke.



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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

THE Central Office is sending out the following letter to secretaries of municipalities, bank managers, agents of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, etc., etc., viz.:

We are desirous of getting new locals organized in all parts of Saskatchewan, and we would very much appreciate your furnishing the names of leading farmers in any community where there is at present no local organized. We will correspond with those whose names are furnished, and will refer to our organizers the information which we receive. When you send in names and addresses of people we will very much appreciate your giving the number of the Section on which they reside, together with the township and range, and also tell the nationality which prevails in the community. Kindly use the enclosed form for furnishing this information. We are prepared to furnish our literature in English, German, and French, but have not so far issued such literature in other languages.

It is generally recognized that our association is able to accomplish valuable work in the cause of democracy, educating its members along certain important lines, and helping to unify the opinions and efforts of our citizens. We think, therefore, that you will be rendering a service to the province as well as to our association when you assist us with this organization work. Not only do we wish to double our membership during this year, but we desire to get locals of our association formed in every important community centre in the province.

Any information or help to this end will be very much appreciated.

Membership Campaign

The following letter has been sent to all district directors, sub-organizers, and secretaries:

Ladies and Gentlemen: While a large number of our locals have not yet reported, we have been able to check up the results of our membership campaign sufficiently to warrant the opinion that we now have at least 40,000 members. This is very encouraging, and the Central office desires to express its appreciation of the splendid work which has been done all over the field. Since January 1st, we have received the sum of \$10,000 in membership fees and this is about \$4,000 more than we received up to this time last year.

However, we must not feel that we have finished yet by any means. We have only just started on our big campaign. We have undertaken to double our membership during 1918, and this means that we must bring up at the end of this year with 60,000 members. Now that we have definitely undertaken this we must not fail to reach our objective.

Of course we are not expecting much organization work to be done during seeding time, but it will not take long for any one of you to fill in the enclosed forms and return them to the Central office, giving us the names of the people who should be circularized and interested to help form new locals at various points in the province. Not only do we wish to increase the membership in the locals already formed, but we wish to get our province well organized, and the territory fully covered.

Our association has been built up by the voluntary efforts of interested workers who have generously devoted their time to our work. There is no question but that this work is worth doing, and there are stronger reasons to-day than ever before why men and women should be willing to give themselves to this service. Therefore, we have no hesitation in asking our directors, suborganizers, and secretaries to give us their very best efforts in increasing the membership and in organizing new locals.

Since January 1, 70 locals have been formed, representing at least 2500 new members. If this can be done in three months of the year, surely there are great possibilities for the remaining nine months. One local, Rosthern, is an

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman

Regina, Sask.

outstanding example of what may be done. It was organized last January and now has a membership of over 300, and is still rapidly increasing. If this is possible in one locality, just think what may be done in the large number of localities where we are not now organized. When we consider the tremendous power for good which our association possesses, it surely offers sufficient encouragement for all of us to pitch in and do our very best during the balance of this year.

Please fill out and return the enclosed form as soon as possible in order that we may do the circularizing which will facilitate the organizing work which you will do later on. Very truly yours, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Ltd., H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization.

Association Invests \$20,000

For some time a large amount of money has been lying in the bank to the credit of the Patriotic Acre Fund of the Association, and contributors to the fund will no doubt be pleased to know that the executive recently authorized the investment of \$20,000 of the amount in Greater Production bonds. This money was subscribed by our members for patriotic purposes, and will now be used to help the empire in the time of her greatest need. Since the despatch of the train load of flour in August, 1916, several large grants have been made from the fund, viz.: \$2,000 to the Y.M.C.A. Overseas Fund; \$2,000 to the British Sailors Relief Fund; \$250 to the Returned Soldiers Welcome and Aid League, and 250 to the Great War Veterans' Association. The fund is still open and we are prepared to receive any contributions which have not yet been sent in.

Patriotic Contributions

We have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the following generous contributions to the various Patriotic funds, viz.:

Red Cross Fund

Mantario G.G.A. \$450.00
 Meadow View 102.50
 Elbow W.G.G.A. 25.00
 Norway G.G.A. 50.50

Y.M.C.A. Overseas Fund

Chatsworth G.G.A. \$108.40
 Lilydale G.G.A. 8.00
 Norway G.G.A. 50.00

Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund
 Pilotgrove G.G.A. \$10.00
 R. M. of Norton 100.00
 Idaleen G.G.A. 23.55

Belgian Relief Fund

Norway G.G.A. \$50.00

Ambulance Fund

Red Deer Hill G.G.A. \$7.00

Cleveland Local News

The regular meeting of the Cleveland G.G.A. was held in Cleveland school on Tuesday, March 26, at 8 p.m. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by the secretary, correspondence was read and dealt with. The following resolutions were passed:

- (1) That an extension of another month be granted to get new members.
- (2) That a collection be taken up at our next meeting for the Allies Fund.

Regarding resolution No. 1, the following handed in names of new members: Mrs. Geo. Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. Piot, Messrs Berry and Ennis. Eighteen new members have been enrolled since the beginning of the year. Mr. A. Young paid a dollar fine.

Regarding resolution No. 2, as we wish to send in our donation to this fund right away, members are asked to

note the collection to be taken up at the next meeting. If unable to be present at this meeting they will oblige by sending their donations to the secretary previous to the meeting.

A delegation from West Eagle Hills local, viz.: Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nelson and Mr. W. Aitchison, visited our meeting in regard to the annual plowing match, horse show and picnic. Considerable discussion took place re this matter, and a committee was appointed to meet a committee from West Eagle Hills local to make final arrangements.

Messrs Scott and Ennis gave a report re their work on the proposed co-operative store, and same was adopted as a report of progress.

Papers on "The Abolition of the Tariff" were given by Messrs Truscott and Ennis. There was no time for discussion regarding same, but one and all agreed that the tariff should be abolished. To close the debate a dialogue was given consisting of a supposed trial of a farmer for bringing a threshing machine into Canada, the government having fined said farmer \$1650 duty. Mr. C. Truscott took the part of the government and W. Ennis, the farmer. The next meeting is to be held in Cleveland school on Tuesday, April 30, at 8 p.m., when papers on "Taxation" will be given by Messrs. J. H. Scott and Geo. Hennessey.—Yours very truly, Mrs. Nellie Ennis.

Seed Grain Competition

One of the most enthusiastic of our secretaries is A. J. Burrows, of the Raymore G.G.A., a man who has his heart in the movement for the betterment of the farming community. Mr. Burrows has held the office of secretary of his local for a considerable period, during which he has been able gradually to build up the branch until he has now a paid-up membership of 81. The local is also incorporated and has taken up four capital debentures in the Central association, and as the members are doing a fair amount of business with the Central this means that a good return will be made to the local in the shape of dividends, which will no doubt be a stimulus to further co-operative effort.

The members, however, recognize that there are other benefits to be derived from the association, and so they lay stress on educational work. They have a debate at the close of each business meeting, the subjects of which are decided upon at the first meeting of the local held in the fall.

The Rev. Horrocks is serving the local well, and at a recent meeting he delivered an address on "Taxpayers, and what they expect from the government." On March 9 he also spoke to the members on "Stiffening our backs to bring the war to a successful conclusion," whilst F. E. Tinkley, principal of the Raymore school, addressed the members on the 16th inst, on "Consolidated Schools." Great interest was taken by the members in the recent convention, and at the first meeting after the convention there was an attendance of 50 to hear the report of the delegates.

On March 23, a seed grain competition was held, and an address on "Individualism versus Socialism" was delivered by G. H. Burrows. The season is to be wound up with a concert on April 1, the proceeds which are to be given to the Y.M.C.A. Overseas Fund. The local appears to be in a thoroughly healthy condition, and is worthy of encouragement.

For Halifax Fund

Mr. W. F. Quine, secretary-treasurer of the Brilliant Star School District, Manna, writes as follows:—

We enclose herewith two cheques amounting to \$77.25, being Victory Loan Commission, which we wish to give to the Halifax Blind Endowment Fund. As this represents commission earned by several canvassers you might credit it to Victory Loan Canvassers, west of Saskatchewan River at Elbow. —W. F. Quine, secretary.

Livestock

Treating Scours in the Calf

It is always dangerous for a layman to prescribe remedies which will cure any ailment, and we would not want to unreservedly recommend the following remedies to be administered for scours due to the fact that there are many chances of errors creeping into the stating of a prescription. However, some of the breeders have incorporated the following remedies into their letters, and they are published merely as suggestions. We would recommend that should a calf show signs of illness, it be immediately separated from the rest of the herd and a competent veterinarian consulted. In this connection we would refer the reader to the accompanying article.

The breeders suggest these remedies: "For scours, give $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful doses of 3 oz. Bismuth and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salol, in warm milk four or five times daily."

"For scours, we feed the following in place of regular feed: 1 pint of boiled whole milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of ginger (Jamaica is best), $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of black pepper and 1 raw egg mixed thoroughly and fed lukewarm; if one dose is not sufficient, repeat until cured."

"At the slightest indication of bowels being too soft, we boil the milk and add four drops of formaldehyde to each 1 quart of milk and continue it until bowels are normal."

"For scours in calves we use fresh eggs, formalin, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful in milk and at times a cup of white flour."

"In case of scours, we use a mixture of one part salol and two parts bismuth. One teaspoonful of this usually sets them right."

"Should a case of white scours arise, it (the calf) is removed immediately from the rest and a small dose of castor oil, add a few drops of carbolic acid, administered. The quantity of whole

scours, I cut the milk down one-half and give something to check the trouble."

"If scouring is noticed in young calves reduce the feed one-half and give an ounce of castor oil, 15 drops of laudanum mixed with a tablespoonful blood meal in the milk. After first feed we omit the castor oil. In bad cases we give a little lime water as a bowel disinfectant."—A Synopsis of the Experience of over 200 Guernsey Breeders.

Cost of Pork Production

The unprecedented price of pork for the past several months naturally causes the consumer to question whether or not the rise is legitimately due to increased cost of production or to manipulation by the much-abused middleman. The producer himself is frequently uncertain as to the actual cost of production when the various factors influencing costs have been accounted for. Indeed the charges against young pigs at six weeks of age, where the maintenance of the dam is properly charged and where present feed prices apply, where no cheap by-product or refuse is available, and particularly where only one litter per year per sow is raised, is greater than many swine growers suppose.

The following figures are available from swine-breeding operations at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and elsewhere on the Experimental Farms System and may throw some light on the question. To arrive at the cost of young pigs the feeding costs of not only the dam but also the grand dam are necessary. In other words the full maintenance cost of the young sow, together with her milking period charges, should be figured to arrive at the cost of the first litter. For succeeding litters a pro rata charge for each individual of the litter, should be made



Three bulls from the herd of the Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary, shown at the Calgary Bull Sale

milk decreased, a little more warm water added and its whole surroundings kept clean and disinfected with crude carbolic acid until recovered."

"I will tell you the best thing I have found and never fails for scours is one teaspoonful of powdered Tomantilla root and in severe cases, one teaspoon of powdered charcoal given at the same time three or four times each day. Tomantilla will cure scours if taken when first symptoms appear."

"At the first sight of scours give two tablespoonfuls of castor oil, and in about ten hours a teaspoonful of a mixture of one part Salol and two parts subnitrate bismuth in a little warm water for two or three days in which they are generally all right."

"I was troubled a great deal with common calf scours and white scours until this fall I bought and injected in each calf at birth 10 cc. calf serum, a prevention for scours."

"When the calf shows a tendency to scour, we feed raw and perfectly fresh eggs, which we find very beneficial. I insist upon absolute cleanliness in handling the milk and pails. About the only thing we suffer from is scours or indigestion, due perhaps to irregularity in feeding, over-feeding, draughts, and milk fed at too low a temperature, and dirt. I find that small calves are better off in a shady box-stall in summer, than out in the hot sun, and the late fall and winter they are better off in the barn than outside, giving them plenty of sunshine. When I notice any sign of

of feeding and breeding charges incurred while the sow was carrying and later suckling the litters up to weaning time.

Feed cost to raise a gilt to first farrowing \$28.37
Breeding charges, cost to feed while suckling litter 10.00

Total cost of first litter 38.37
Cost per pig at weaning (7 in a litter) \$5.48

If the cost were figured on the market value of the young sow the cost of the litter per pig would be considerably higher—\$8.24.

If sold after raising one litter the sow might be expected to bring about \$35.00 or to nearly pay the total cost of her first venture. If retained as a brood sow, bred shortly after weaning, and subsequently raising a second litter of seven pigs, the cost per pig would be in the vicinity of \$2.82. The average cost per pig may be safely figured at \$3.00. Seven raised pigs per sow is a high average, numerous individual cases to the contrary.

Costs Some Years Ago and Now

Several years ago at the Ontario Agricultural College it was estimated that where all incidental feeding, maintenance and breeding charges were considered, young pigs could be raised to six weeks at a cost of \$1.27 each with an average litter of six and one half pigs. Meal was charged at the rate of \$20.00 per ton; skim milk, \$3.00 per

FARMERS! BREED PERCHERONS

In the tremendous strain imposed upon war horses by reason of the nervous excitement, inadequate supplies of feed, long hours of tremendous strain over broken, shell-blown fields through Flanders' mud, no horse has stood the test like the Percheron. While others fretted, refused their food and failed in the test the grade Percheron quickly became accustomed to the changed conditions and are now almost exclusively used in this work.

These qualities of endurance, adaptability, courage and docility win out in man and beast. They are as necessary for farm and city draft work as they are on the battle front of France.

Get a few grade Percherons next year by using a Percheron Sire now. Write for literature.

CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
W. H. Willson, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta. Read our advertisement next issue

BAR U PERCHERONS

The Greatest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World

70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

These are all bred on our Bar U and Namaka Ranches, are rising two and three years old, and are the best group of big, growthy draft horses, combining substance, quality and action, ever offered in Canada. They are the get of "Halifax," "Pinson," "Garou," "American" and "Teare," representing the best blood lines in America and France.

PRICES \$600 TO \$1,800 CASH

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO

GEO. LANE or A. FLEMING, Salesman,
CALGARY, ALBERTA. HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT FROM FACTORY TO FARMER AT FACTORY PRICES



2 x 2 x 8 ft., \$20.40



11 Barrels, \$33.25



5 x 2 ft., \$20.40

We also manufacture Sheep Dipping Tanks, Hog Feeders, Feed Cookers, Steel Cisterns, Wagon Oil Tanks, Etc.

An Unconditional Guarantee with Every Tank.

Send for Catalogue.

FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY, HALBRITE, SASK.



The Paint for the Barn

The barn is usually the most valuable building on the farm; it houses several thousand dollars' worth of stock, implements and foodstuffs. Don't leave so much valuable property unprotected. Safeguard it with

"HOMESTEAD LIQUID RED"

This is the best wearing and most economical paint for all farm buildings. One gallon covers 300 square feet, two coats, where the wood is in good condition. It's a wise investment to let this good paint protect all your farm buildings.

Paint the house with CANADA PAINT; decorate the walls with C.P. "SANITONE"; freshen up the furniture and floors with C.P. "SUN VARNISH STAINS". Ask the C.P. agent in town for further particulars.

Our book: "What, When and How to Paint" mailed free upon request.

DECORATIVE SERVICE FREE. Our suggestions and color schemes for finishing any part of the exterior or interior of your building would be helpful to you.

THE CANADA PAINT CO. LIMITED,

Makers of the famous "ELEPHANT BRAND" White Lead.

572 William Street, Montreal. 112 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg.



Loading a Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bull for Exportation to America. We Still Get Much of Our Choicest Breeding Stock from the British Isles

The Value of a Good Sire

By H. G. McMillan
(Editor The Farmer and Breeder)

It is an old and trite saying that "the bull is half the herd." Experienced breeders well know this to be true and most of them would say that the bull is more than half the herd. The value of a bull of outstanding merit—one that is an ideal type of his breed and that possesses prepotency in a marked degree—can hardly be over-estimated. By prepotency we mean the power to transmit to his offspring with almost unfailing certainty his own desirable qualities. Such a bull is often rightfully called an impressive sire, because he so indelibly stamps on his progeny the likeness of himself as well as his other characteristics, such as constitutional vigor, disposition, and feeding qualities.

Anyone at all familiar with the development and improvement of the various breeds of livestock can call to mind notable examples of this kind. There is hardly a Shorthorn breeder who is not familiar with the history of Whitehall Sultan, without a doubt one of the greatest, if not the greatest, Shorthorn sire ever used. As an individual he measured up to the highest standard, but his great value consisted in his ability to transmit his perfection of form and other valuable qualities to his offspring. To his sons, scarcely without exception, he gave his own impressive character as a sire, some of them being almost, if not quite, his equal in this respect. Even his grandsons are breeding on in the same way and doing much toward the improvement of the Shorthorn herds throughout the country.

Choice Goods is another example of like character, the most sensational show bull of his day, more lofty and pleasing in appearance perhaps than Whitehall Sultan, and, like him, a sire of outstanding value. He, too, had the power of transmitting to his sons and grandsons the same prepotency that he himself possessed. Imp. Villager is still another Shorthorn sire of the same class, of show-yard form, and also a most prepotent breeding bull. Many of the ribbon winners of the past few years are sons and daughters of this great bull, and several of his sons have already taken rank among the best producing sires of the breed. The value of such bulls as Whitehall Sultan, Choice Goods, Villager, and other bulls of like character can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents, because they breed on and on, through their progeny improving the herds of the country as time goes on. The improving influence of these bulls through their sons and grandsons will continue for generations yet to come. Examples might be multiplied almost indefinitely, showing the incalculable value of a great sire, but the point is already clear.

The breeder of pure-bred stock can hardly hope to reach the highest degree of success unless he is fortunate enough to secure reasonably early in his experience a sire of the character that we

have mentioned. When a sire of this kind is luckily found he should be retained at all hazards so long as his usefulness continues, for both fame and fortune are almost sure to come to the breeder who is wise enough to appreciate the value of such a sire.

One of the most hopeful signs of the present time is that not only breeders of pure-bred stock, but the farmers who are raising cattle for the block, are awakening to the great importance of choosing wisely their herd bulls.

Never before in the history of breeding has there been such a strong demand for good bulls. With many breeders, price is now a secondary consideration if the right bull can be secured. This is as it should be and lends great encouragement to the breeder of the future.

According to statistics given out by the Secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, a year ago, there were something more than 25,000 Shorthorn breeders in the United States. No man who classes himself as a breeder can afford to use in his herd anything but the best bull obtainable. Considering the prices that now prevail for good Shorthorn cattle, there is not one of these 25,000 breeders that should use a bull that would not be well worth at least \$500, and many breeders who have the larger herds of well bred cows can well afford to pay \$5,000 or \$10,000 and even more for the right kind of bull.

We do not under-estimate the importance of economy and sound judgment in buying any kind of breeding stock, but it is poor economy indeed to choose an inferior bull, lacking in some of the essential qualities of a sire, on account of being cheap. In practical experience it often happens that a bull of great individual merit for some reason fails to transmit his good qualities and is a failure as a sire. On the other hand, it seems to be almost an invariable rule that a sire that is deficient in important points is almost sure to transmit these defects to his offspring. It is, therefore, most unwise to ever use a sire that is plainly lacking in the qualities that the breeder desires in his herd. The damage that may be done by such a bull oftentimes requires years to overcome.

What has been said concerning the breeder of Shorthorn cattle applies with equal force to the farmer who is producing beef for the market. The farmer who does not have pure-bred cattle is apt to think that an ordinary bull is good enough for him. But this is a mistake. Every farmer in a true sense is a breeder. While he is not breeding cattle for the purpose of selling his breeding stock, at the same time it is just as necessary that he should improve his herd as the breeder who sells to his neighbor and others their foundation stock. There is no difference, except the breeder of pure-bred stock

Percheron - Belgian - Shire Stallions and Mares

One of the largest breeding herds in the world; as a producer of champions this herd has no superior. 80 Stallions and 75 Mares of breeding ages for Sale. My farm is regarded as the best in America to come to for the right kind, at growers' prices. All papers correct for acceptance by Canadian Registry and Canadian authorities.

Fred Chandler, R7 Chariton, Iowa
DIRECT BELOW ST. PAUL.



Percherons and Clydesdales

Having purchased the well-known Q Ranch south of Maple Creek, I am offering over 1,000 head of high-class grade Percherons and Clydesdales. The best of



Percheron sires have been used, many of them brought from Iowa and some purchased from Mr. Geo. Lane. I am using such Clydesdale sires as "Slogarie," "Dunoon," "Maythorn," etc. These are well-known prize-winning horses.

This offering consists of:—

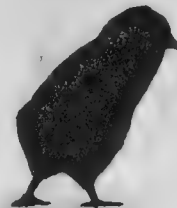
150 Yearlings, 150 Two-year-olds, 200 Three-year-olds, and 575 Mares, of which about 350 are in foal.

During the past 8 to 10 years this bunch has been closely culled so that only the very best mares have been retained for breeding. Weights of matured animals from 18 to 17 cwt.

Will sell at reasonable prices, in lots to suit purchasers, after June 1st. Ranch is 60 miles south of Maple Creek, Sask. Have made arrangements to have motor cars meet intending purchasers at Maple Creek, after June 1st. So make your arrangements prior to June 1st, by mail, addressed to:—

P. D. BOWLEN

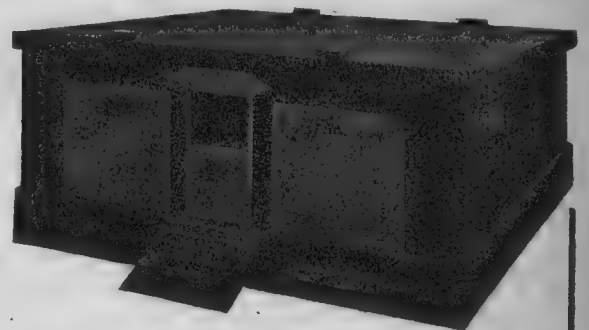
Morley, Alberta



Give the Baby Chicks all the help you can

Just the minute the incubator brings the chicks, you're going to need a substitute for "Mother Hen."

The U.G.G. brooder holds 100 to 200 chicks, and is a strong, well-built house, 3 ft. wide, by 4 ft. long. It has two compartments with plenty of heat, air and light. This brooder has always given satisfaction.



Winnipeg\$17.80
Regina\$18.35
Saskatoon\$18.45
Calgary\$18.70

The portable hover shown below is an excellent machine for rearing chicks. Holds 75 to 100 chicks. Built of metal, with separate heating plant.

Winnipeg\$10.50
Regina\$10.70
Saskatoon\$10.75
Calgary\$10.80

U.G.G. Brooders and Hovers

are thoroughly made of the kind of material best suited to the purpose. They work to perfection with the U.G.G. Cabinet incubator. The coupon will bring you full particulars of both of these, or see Page 76 of the 1918 U.G.G. Catalog.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY



COUPON

United Grain Growers Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Regina,
Saskatoon, Calgary

Please send me full particulars of

☐ Incubator
☐ Brooder
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Name

Address

WRIGLEY'S

Keep WRIGLEY'S in mind as the longest-lasting confection you can buy. Send it to the boys at the front.



War Time Economy in Sweetmeats—

a 5-cent package of WRIGLEY'S will give you several days' enjoyment: it's an investment in benefit as well as pleasure, for it helps teeth, breath, appetite, digestion.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

The Flavour Lasts

Sealed tight—Kept right

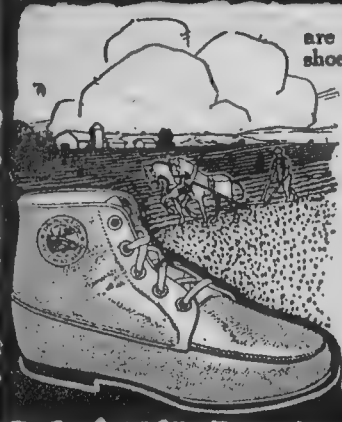


CREAM SHIPPERS, ATTENTION!

If you want the highest price for your Cream ship it to us. We guarantee satisfaction and quick returns.

WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES
THE TUNGELAND CREAMERY CO. BRANDON, MAN.

Palmer's Summer Packs



are sometimes called plough shoes or harvest shoes because they are especially designed for wear in the ploughing and harvesting seasons.

You will not be troubled with tired, aching feet after doing a hard day's work in Palmer's Summer Packs, because they are light in weight, durable, roomy, comfortable and waterproof.

Ask your dealer for a pair of these "Moose Head Brand" shown above is stamped on every pair.

JOHN PALMER CO., LTD.
FREDERICTON, N.B., CANADA.

34

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

and the farmer sell in a different market. It is just as important to the farmer that his cattle have scale and quality when they go to the block as it is to the breeder when he sells to his customer. It is weight and quality that counts when the farmer sells, and in order to secure this it is just as essential for him to have a bull of size and quality as it is for the breeder of pure-breds.

One thing in particular should always be kept in mind in breeding cattle. This not only applies to the breeder of registered stock, but the farmer as well. That is, under-sized and light-boned sires should not be used. The cattle feeder, when he ships his steers to market, is often disappointed in the weights when they go over the scales. We should not forget that all of our improved breeds of livestock are largely artificial and to a great extent unnatural products. Primarily all of the breeds were "scrubs" and their characteristics were fixed and established by the climatic conditions and environment in which we found them. For lack of shelter and on account of insufficient feed at times, most all domestic animals were originally much smaller than they are now. They have been bred up and improved through the skill of the breeder. Wise selection of breeding stock, liberal and judicious feeding, with good care and shelter, have increased the size. Take away any of these essential factors and there is an immediate tendency to return to the smaller type.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that if we hope to maintain the standard of the breed and to further improve it the breeder must feed liberally, give his cattle good care and select sires of good size as well as females with plenty of scale.

A small, undersized sire should never be used, however attractive in form and desirable he might be otherwise. Usually small animals are smooth and more attractive in appearance than the more growthy and larger ones. This is especially true when they are young, and it is for this reason that the breeder so often makes the mistake of saving such an animal for breeding purposes. If one of these undersized, effeminate sires is used he will do more harm to a herd than three or four good sires that follow him can overcome. Always select a good-sized, rugged sire of strong masculine type. The head should be reasonably short and broad between the eyes and have that fearless masculine appearance that always goes with a good sire. If such a sire is mated with females of good type, even though some of them may be a little lacking in scale, results are not apt to be disappointing.

Barrenness in Cows

Would you kindly tell me what to do with a barren cow. She calved last year but have since been unable to get her in calf. She has been bred to four different bulls. She is a large, healthy Polled Angus and I do not want to beat her. Would you also advise me where I can get a good book on diseases and symptoms of diseases with treatment on cattle.—S. A. Pedlar, Alta.

The occurrence of sterility or barrenness in cows is generally the result of a cystic condition of the ovaries. When the ovaries are thus affected, their structure becomes changed and replaced with a cystic fluid causing destruction of the secreting cells, which produce the ovum or female egg. This renders them infertile or barren and they fail to conceive when bred and keep returning in season. The most successful treatment in these cases is to insert the hand into the rectum and grasp the ovaries in the hand and firmly squeeze them with the fingers to rupture the cysts. This operation, when properly done, results in restoring many cows to breeding usefulness. If you are not able to do this operation yourself, you might obtain a veterinary surgeon to do it for you if convenient. If not, the only course left would be to keep returning the cow to the bull each time she comes in season in the hope that the cysts may ultimately rupture of their own accord. This sometimes takes place when the cysts become fully developed. There is no medicine which has any effect in these cases. A very useful book is Common Diseases of Farm Animals, by R. A. Craig, price \$1.75. It can be obtained through the Book Department of the Grain Growers' Guide.

CASH FOR YOUR CREAM

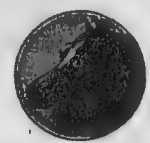


CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY LIMITED

Operating Centralizing Buttermaking Plants at

WINNIPEG BRANDON
YORKTON KILLARNEY
DEVLIN CARMAN

Write for Free Booklet "The Cow and the Can." It contains valuable information for Cream Shippers.



Registered Stallions

Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Stallions, all ages, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. Prices from \$250 to \$1,150. Terms made to suit purchaser and horses taken in exchange.

Registered Mares

Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Mares, all sizes, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. You can get a better bargain from me than any other man in Saskatchewan.

Registered Bulls

Twenty young registered Durham Bulls.

A. CHAMPAGNE, Battleford

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

FOR

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic ointment for Bolls, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are Made in Canada.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

Organization of the Dairy Herd

Influence of Community Breeding and Testing

The universal value of cattle is due to three quite distinct reasons. First, they are the great food producers or rather converters of coarse feeds into human food. While it is true that the well-developed dairy cow will return to man from two to three times as much of the feed consumed as will the flesh-producing steer, it is also true that in order to do this considerable labor must be bestowed upon them, whereas beef cattle will care for themselves so much more competently; that where range is ample the energy of one man will serve to produce more human food in beef than he could possibly cause to be produced in dairy products. The fertility or productivity of soils is everywhere important and livestock serves to increase the ability of land to produce wheat, corn and all other field crops. Many soils in the United States have been so continuously cropped with wheat or with cotton or with corn that they now have a low-producing power. Barnyard manure is needed. The regulation of labor is the third reason why livestock, especially dairy cows, is essential to best profit. To give the farmer and his family profitable employment during the slack periods of summer and the entire winter season is important. There are, in America 17 pure breeds of cattle, varying in char-

acteristics all the way from the Jersey to the West Highland. Thus it is not difficult for any farmer, no matter how situated, to choose a breed best adapted to his needs. The terms "mixed farming" and "diversified farming" do not carry the full significance desirable. What America needs is "balanced farming," and for this, in addition to a simple rotation of crops, livestock, including cattle, is essential.

What kind of cattle, that is, what purpose, should be determined by the conditions under which they must live, but an animal of some purpose in life is eminently to be preferred to the cow of no purpose. Inferior and unprofitable "no purpose cows" are usually kept by farmers who have no particular purpose except to live until they die. There are not enough pure-bred high-class dairy cows to provide every dairy man with a sample even if each had money enough to buy. Therefore, the dairy work for the immediate and near future must of necessity be done largely by grades of indifferent dairy development, but when we remember that the working life-time of a poor cow is about 10 per cent. or 12 per cent. of the working life-time of a man, the wisdom of getting away from the inferior cow as early as possible becomes clear.

Growth of Community Breeding

Community breeding associations have done much indeed in many parts of the United States to hasten the introduction of better stock and the elimination of the profitless cow. The advantages of community breeding of one breed of better livestock brings about a profitable sale of surplus stock in car-lot quantities,

high prices due to more buyers attracted, and a quickened interest generally in livestock and general farming. The following table shows the growth of this movement in the United States, which is now being pushed by the federal department of agriculture and most states.

State	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Michigan	8	9	8	8	8
Minnesota	2	2	2	3	3
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1
N. Dakota	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	1	1	2	2	2
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1
N. Carolina	1	1	1	4	4
S. Carolina	1	1	3	9	9
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	2	2
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1
Total	12	14	15	24	36
Number of active associations	12	14	15	24	36
Average number of members per association	1	1	1	1	1
Average number bulls per association	1	1	1	1	1

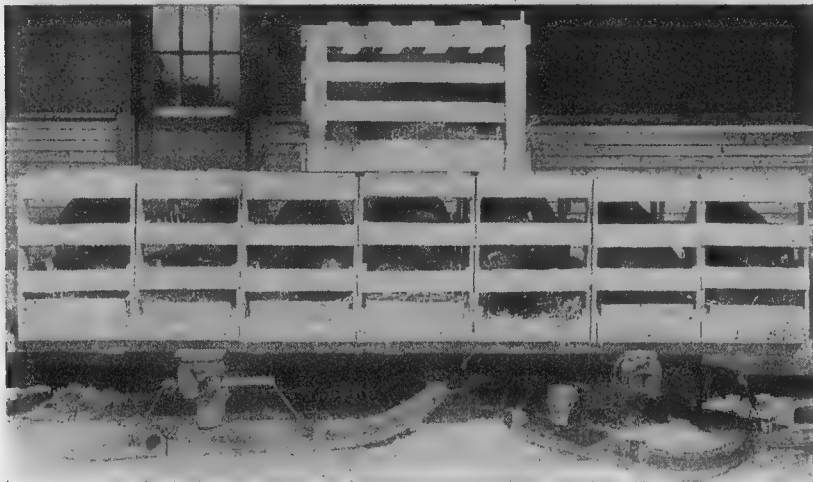
These are all active co-operative dairy bull associations in the United States.

Number of active associations 36

Average number of members per association 33

Average number bulls per association 5

tion



One Day's Shipment of Registered Duroc Jersey Hogs Going to Points in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia. Bred by J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Average number pure-bred cows per association	15
Average number grade cows per association	222
Average number all cows per association	237
Average number cows for each bull	45

In Minnesota to my personal knowledge a young cow located within the territory of a breeding centre is worth from \$15 to \$25 more than she would be worth if isolated. In every instance where the enterprise has been seriously tried it has proven beneficial. I most sincerely recommend that you farmers in Western Canada seriously consider the question of community breeding, whether same be done by co-operative ownership and use of sires or by single ownership with systematic exchange. This is a matter to be settled in each locality.

The Testing Association

The Dairy Testing Association is another co-operative means of eliminating the poor and improving the best. The plan in this is that 20 or 25 farmers club together to hire a fairly well-trained young man to go from farm to farm to weigh and test the milk of each cow for a day and to keep the records of her consumption and production in order that the farmers may at the end of the year know more exactly than he could without the record and more economically than he could by keeping the records himself what the cow has done.

The nature and the amount of improvement which co-operative testing associations may be the means of effecting are shown in an average of ten



BURNS' DIGESTER TANKAGE

Feed it to your hogs—keep them healthy. The small cash outlay will be repaid you in better hogs and bigger profits. You'll be surprised at the benefits derived. Healthy hogs are a reliable source of revenue. Satisfactory tests with Burns' Digester Tankage have brought big results at experimental farms.

P. BURNS & CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER CALGARY EDMONTON

HAIL INSURANCE

THE HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY, N.Y.

THE LARGEST AND THE BEST OF COMPANIES

ASSETS - \$44,048,651.58

SEE THE AGENT OF "THE HOME"

Get My Special Offer



I have a Special Money Saving Offer to make to everyone interested in a High-Grade Separator

Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my Special Money Saving Proposition which is good only until May 1st, 1918.

I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before May 1st, 1918.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to send in the coupon below and get my Special Money Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until May 1st, 1918, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.

Free Catalogue

Besides the Special Money Saving Offer I will send you my latest Catalogue of "Everything Needed for the Farm." If you are interested in Gasoline Engines or Manure Spreaders, check the squares in the coupon so that I can send you my special literature and latest confidential price list on same.

The Wm. Galloway
Co. of Canada Ltd.
WINNIPEG MAN.

90 Days' Free Trial

The Lightest Running, Closest Skimming Machine Possible to Build

The Peer of Them All



You must mail this Coupon if you want My Special Offer

Special Money Saving Price Coupon

Mail to me today—NOW

WM. GALLOWAY CO., Winnipeg, Man.

I am interested. Please send me your new Cream Separator Book and Special Money Saving Offer, as advertised in 'The Grain Growers' Guide.'

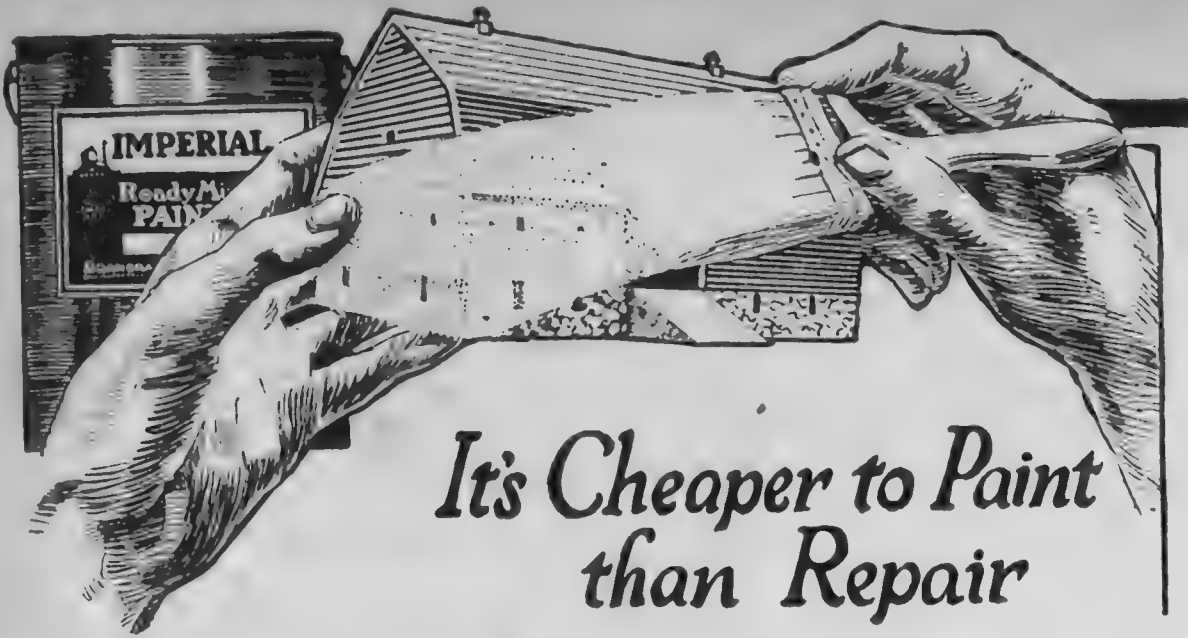
Name _____

Town _____

I am also interested in—

() Gasoline Engines Province _____

() Manure Spreaders



It's Cheaper to Paint than Repair

YOUR barn—if it is four years old or older—is worth at least 50 per cent more today than when it was built. Lumber and cement are so high that it would cost half-as-much-again to build this year as it did in 1914. So it is obvious that either a new barn or an old one is today so valuable a property that its owner *must conserve it* unless he is committed to a policy of wilful waste. Keep your barn—and all your buildings—protected. And let your paint-protection consist of an economical paint. Use the barn paint that goes farthest—lasts longest.

Imperial Barn Paint

This paint, while not to be recommended for a house, is a splendid, economical protection for your barn, roof, fence or outbuildings. It is made from good materials, "covers" well and dries hard.

Ask your dealer for Color Card.

Other B-H Products of Sterling Worth

For the Exterior of Your Home
Be satisfied with nothing less than B-H "English" Paints.

Years ago we established as their basis this standard formula:

70% Pure White Lead
(Brandram's Genuine)

30% Pure White Zinc

Today, with white lead so expensive that many manufacturers are using as little of it as possible, we are still committed by our hard-and-fast guarantee, to the use of this same proportion—thus ensuring users of this brand the same wonderful finish

and the same dependable durability that have made B-H "English" pre-eminent among paints for exterior uses.

For Interior Varnishing

The name "CHINA-LAC" suggests a china-like finish—and that is just the kind of finish you get from the use of China-Lac—the perfect varnish stain. Being transparent, it preserves the "grain-beauty" of the natural wood—at the same time giving splendid color effects. Easy to apply—not affected by either hot or cold water.

For Staining the Roof

Our "ANCHOR" Brand Shingle Stains are specially prepared to preserve wood from decay. Easy to apply on rough surfaces, they give a better effect than paint. Shingles may be dipped or stain brushed on.

For Varnishing a Floor

Our "FLOORLUSTRE" finishes a floor with a lustrous coating of the most durable enamel. Will stand hardest wear—will not show scratches. Excellent for interior floors.

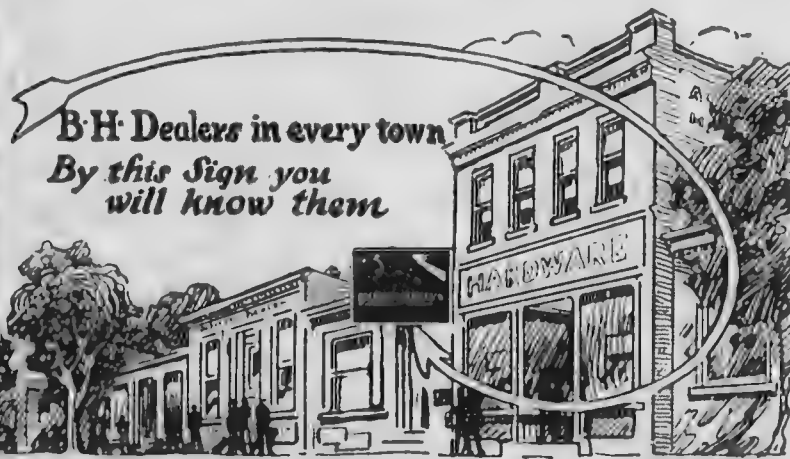
For Porch Floors, Ceilings, Posts, etc., where surface is exposed to the weather, use B-H Porch Floor Paints.

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James Richardson & Sons, Limited

Winnipeg

Calgary

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herds in one Iowa association during four years, as follows:—

Year	Average Milk Yield Per Cow	Average Butter Fat Per Cow	Average Feed Cost Per Cow	Average Profit Per Cow
1911	6483	246	26.40	32.42
1912	7649	277	52.31	39.20
1913	8798	285	43.67	52.95
1914	8648	312	48.12	66.02

One single herd increased—

1912	5665	207.7	43.77	22.12
1913	7060	251.9	33.28	53.96
1914	9679	339.8	46.12	72.22
1915	10184	369.6	52.28	74.38

Similar improvements have been brought about in a great many herds and communities.

The growth and status of the work are well shown by the following table compiled by the dairy division, United States, department of agriculture.

This shows the number of co-operative cow-testing associations in the United States in operation on July 1, each year.

States	No. of Associations in operation
	1911 12 13 14 15 16 17
Michigan	3 4 4 3 3 10 15
Maine	6 5 4 5 8 11 5
New York	9 18 21 29 35 47 43
Vermont	10 11 17 28 33 38 47
Iowa	4 8 7 8 13 23 30
California	2 4 4 5 7 9 15
Wisconsin	10 8 11 24 37 51 81
Nebraska	0 0 3 2 3 4 4
Colorado	1 2 1 1 0 0 3
Pennsylvania	1 2 2 7 14 19 24
Ohio	0 0 1 4 5 20 30
Maryland	1 3 3 2 4 7 8
Illinois	4 3 2 7 3 3 17
Washington	3 1 0 0 1 12 18
Minnesota	3 7 10 9 11 22 26
New Hampshire	1 1 1 4 8 11 12
Oregon	1 1 1 7 11 15 17
Utah	1 0 0 1 1 0 1
Massachusetts	2 2 2 3 0 4 4
Virginia	2 2 2 0 0 2 4
Kansas	0 0 1 1 1 1 4
Indiana	0 0 2 2 3 7 9
Kentucky	0 0 1 1 0 1 1
Missouri	0 0 0 2 1 2 5
New Jersey	0 0 0 2 3 4 8
West Virginia	0 0 0 1 1 3 1
Connecticut	0 0 0 1 3 6 3
North Carolina	0 0 0 2 0 0 0
Louisiana	0 0 0 1 0 0 0
South Dakota	0 0 0 1 1 3 3
Nevada	0 0 0 0 1 0 1
Arizona	0 0 0 0 0 2 2
Rhode Island	0 0 0 0 0 2 2
Delaware	0 0 0 0 0 2 3
Idaho	0 0 0 0 0 2 1
Mississippi	0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Montana	0 0 0 0 0 1 2
Tennessee	0 0 0 0 0 1 8
New Mexico	0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Wyoming	0 0 0 0 0 1 1

Total 64 82 100 163 211 346 450

The buffalo was ample for the Indian, the Texas Longhorn probably had a place, the "no purpose" cow seems to fit the "no purpose" farmer, but our profitable cattle are highly developed animals, far removed from the condition of their wild ancestors. They are civilized and demand treatment accordingly. They were improved from the mediocre wild animals of the past through selection, breeding, feeding and care and unless these same forces be kept at work, they will retrograde rapidly. For the production of strong men, a varied and ample diet and comfortable quarters are essential. Likewise for the cow.

Comfortable housing is essential to economical production. Her body must be maintained at a certain temperature. If this is not done with building material, it will have to be done with the food she eats. Elaborate stables are not necessary, but comfortable ones are, and from the central part of the United States northward the problem of keeping the cow warm in winter is worthy of greater attention than has been given to it. Neither should milch cows be turned out early nor compelled to remain outside unprotected after showing signs of being chilled.—By Prof. R. M. Washburn, University of Minnesota, before the Alberta Dairy convention.



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Big money in selling cream this year. Neither frost nor hail, nor excessive rain, nor even untimely drought will seriously injure the season's cream crop.

Send us a few cans and be convinced, or write us for information.

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Read our Guarantee—
You'll ship to us

Strictly New Laid Eggs Wanted in any quantity. If you are looking for a reliable market and want to feel confident at the time of making shipment that you can depend on obtaining the Highest Market Price (f.o.b. Winnipeg) the day your produce is received—moreover, that an express order will be sent per return of mail—make no mistake:—

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Ground FEED Whole
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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement in Next Issue.

Controlling Influenza

The enclosed extract from a letter written Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, of the Percheron Horse Society, by an experienced horseman who has had more than six months' service in an Army Remount Depot, offers some very valuable suggestions to horsemen who have to deal with influenza. The final method mentioned has been adopted in practically all the Remount Camps and is giving good results everywhere:—

When you speak of influenza you hit the most troublesome knot in our whole remount business here. Weather conditions here were bad. Cold then warm. Some snow all the winter but most of the time melting. A great deal of sleet and always mud, ankle to belly deep.

The first trial control was a shot of vaccine at point of shipment followed by vaccine on arrival. Stabling and open corral handling were both tried. This treatment seemed without results. Next the animals were given a large shot of vaccine when shipped and none on arrival. Results, the same. Then no vaccine was given and results were about the same.

The final method and the one which seemed to be the best—at least both percentage of sick and percentage of death rate dropped a good deal—might be summed up as isolation and sanitation. Cars were disinfected before shipment and one side closed. Plenty of fresh air was admitted through the open side but no draft straight through. Corrals were disinfected by a special crew constantly at work with hand spray pumps. All corrals (feed racks, grain troughs, water troughs and fences) were gone over weekly and sick corrals three times each week. A veterinarian with crew of men went through the new corrals twice a day. (I forgot to say that as stock came in it would be put in a corral for quarantine. Probably three days arrivals could be put in each corral. They were held there for ten days. These I have termed "new" corrals.) All animals showing symptoms of sickness were caught out and transferred to isolated influenza corrals. The influenza corrals each held around 500 head. The old corrals or the stock released from the ten day quarantine was gone over once a day and sick animals transferred.

In the influenza corrals every effort was made to reduce the mud and water. No treatment was given. Daily the animals were run through a chute. The well ones transferred to the old released corrals, the very bad cases sent to open corrals to be blanketed and given stimulants, and the pneumonia cases sent to stable hospital. The balance left remained in the influenza corrals to be run through the chute the next day. The system of sanitation and isolation seemed to get results. I don't think I'd be exposing any secrets if I said the death rate dropped from well over 100 a week to 10 or less a week as a result.—Remount.

Milk for Dairy Calves

In feeding the dairy calf, the aim is to cut down the period of whole milk feeding. At the North Dakota Experiment Station, two lots of four calves each were fed as follows: Whole milk first three weeks, both lots. From then on, lot A was fed one-half whole milk and one-half skim milk till six months old. Lot B, after three weeks old were fed skim milk with flax seed. Just enough flax was added to supply as much fat as was given the calves in lot A in their whole milk. Each calf was given two gallons of milk a day. The whole milk calves made the best gains the first three months but during the next three months the skim milk calves nearly caught up, the four lacking but 15 pounds of weighing as much as the whole milk calves, and several expert cattlemen who examined the two lots pronounced the calves in lot B in as thrifty a condition as those in lot A. The saving in using skim milk and flax in place of the whole milk amounted to \$19 per calf for the six-month period. The grain and hay cost the same for both lots.



72 Hours Plowing Without Stopping the Motor!

ON the farm of Mr. U. G. Stewart at Paris, Illinois, the Parrett Tractor gave a typical demonstration of its unusual serviceability. "My tractor worked uninterruptedly for seventy-two hours, without heating or any trouble whatever," said Mr. Stewart.

In the tough sod of the Northwest, the mucky ricelands of the South, the gumbo of the Southwest, in the most difficult soil and climatic conditions, the Parrett has for the past five years been giving wonderfully efficient service. We can prove that it will do the work on your farm and will sell you a Parrett under a rigid guarantee.

It will pull 3 fourteen inch bottoms—will operate a 20 to 26 inch separator, and do all kinds of belt work requiring equal power. No special hitch required. Burns kerosene and is so simple to operate that a boy can do the work which ordinarily requires a man.

Write us for further information.

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Distributors for Saskatchewan; New Home Machinery Co., Saskatoon, Sask.

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12-25  **TRACTOR**
"SPEAKS FOR ITSELF"
ONE MAN ALL PURPOSE

JUST OUT! Our New Booklet

It's a dandy. Printed in three colors, beautifully illustrated, and chuck full of live and up-to-the-minute reading matter. The many illustrations showing both the external and internal construction of the Lister Ideal Thresher with complete description of all parts—the threshing scenes of Manitoba farms, and the little chats from farmers on up-to-date topics, will be of great interest to you. Two pages are devoted to illustrating the very day we receive your letter. Any information on other Lister Lines will be gladly given at the same time. Write to Dept. C.

and describing fully, Lister Engines and Grinders, and Lister Storage Battery and Electric-Lighting Plants. Take special notice of the beautiful ranch homes in Alberta which are lighted with Lister plants. The picture on the front shows you the Lister Combination Thresher, with its far-famed six-wheel truck.

The book was made to be interesting to you. It's free; a copy will be mailed you. Write to Dept. C.

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"Melotte" Cream Separators "Lister" Milking Machines

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Holophane Automobile Lens



GLARELESS - BRIGHTER - ELEGANT

Prices

Diameter	Per Pair
7 to 8½ inches	\$3.60
8½ to 9½ inches	4.50
9½ to 10½ inches	5.25

West of Saskatchewan add 25 cents per pair.

For Sale by dealers in Auto Accessories, Electrical Supplies and Hardware.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
WINNIPEGCERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL OF NON-GLARE LENS OR DEVICE
FOR USE ON MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANITOBA.

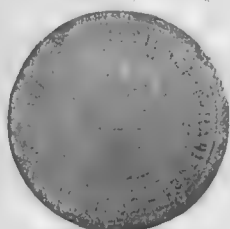
A favorable report having been received by me from the Inspector appointed in that behalf respecting the efficiency of the non-glare lens or device below described, I hereby approve of the use of the same on motor vehicles within the Province of Manitoba until otherwise determined.

Description of Lens or Device.

Holophane No. 9, marked "Holophane U.S.A. 854 patent applied for" Bracket design lens.

Maximum of electric light to be used in lens or device limited to 18 candle power.

Winnipeg, 25th day of March, A.D. 1918.



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The Weber Piano Style L - \$325.00

An exceptional value in a piano of long-established merit. Case double-veneered in Oak, Mission or Fumed finish. Has new improved scale; full iron plate; full-length swinging music desk; three pedals; rolling fall; continuous brass hinges throughout; trichord overstrung scale; full coppered bass strings; elastic repeating action; brass trimmings, ivory keys; patent noiseless pedal action; sustaining pedal; 7 1-8 octaves. Sold on Easy Terms. Write for particulars. \$325 Price

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The West's Greatest Music House The Home of the Helmetman & Co.
Piano and the Victrola. Dept. G.

329 PORTAGE AVENUE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Relative Cost of Growing Crops

There are Many Factors Beside Yield to Consider

By Prof. R. Bracken

The acre yield of a crop is not a sufficient guide to its usefulness for the reason that the figures given may include as little as ten per cent. or as much as 95 per cent. of water. The acre yield of dry matter is a better guide, but is not satisfactory, because it gives no indication of either its quality or composition or the amount that is digestible. Even when the dry-matter yield, the composition and the digestibility are given, the lack of palatability may be a sufficient cause for discarding the crop.

Total yield, yield of dry matter, composition, digestibility and palatability are all important and each must be appreciated before one can have a full understanding of forage crop values. But in these days of strong competition

Cost	Relative Cost of Common Crops	Cost per 100 Lbs. of Digestible Nutrients	Relative Cost per Unit of Energy Value
cents		cents	cents
Oats	.49		.64
Peas and Oats	.57		
Millet	.50		66.2
Winter Rye	.51		
Sweet Clover	.66		100.0
Corn	.99		121.4
Corn as ensilage	1.52		151.3
Turnips	1.86		
Ruta Baga	1.49		201.6
Mangels	1.80		207.5
Rape	.44		50.3
Alfalfa	.66		98.8
Western Rye	.65		
Brome	.65		
Timothy	.76		113.0

The above data indicates:



This Experiment, conducted in North Dakota, showed the influence of cultivation on the yield of alfalfa. It was sown in rows.

the purely economic factors are claiming an ever increasing consideration. The cost of production is chief among these.

It is not enough to know the cost of producing an acre of a given crop, neither is it enough to know the cost of producing a ton of "dry matter," although this is much more valuable information than the acre cost. Nor yet is it a sufficient guide to know the cost of producing a definite amount of digestible matter, for the reason that there are different nutrients in the dry matter digested, and each of these has a different value. The relative value of the different nutrients in a forage crop vary with different classes, ages and conditions of the animals to which it is fed, and it has not therefore been possible to give more than relative values to the different nutrients.

Best Guides to Relative Values

At the present time the best guides to the relative value of different forage crops for Western conditions are: (1)

1. That annual crops are more profitable than perennial ones.

2. That the digestible nutrients in oats were produced more cheaply than those in any other crop except rape, for which there was no charge for harvesting.

3. That the cost per unit of energy agrees approximately with the cost of digestible nutrients.

4. That the digestible nutrients as well as the energy in root crops and corn (the former particularly) are very expensive.

Qualifying Factors

Five things should, however, be kept in mind when interpreting these figures:—

1. That the nutrients in alfalfa, sweet clover and peas are much more valuable, pound for pound, than those in any of the other crops.

2. That the legumes (alfalfa, sweet clover and peas) leave the soil richer in nitrogen and that these crops, as well



The idea that Manure is not needed on Prairie Soil is rapidly passing. Where small quantities of manure are produced on the farm the wagon and dung fork may be all that are required to handle it. When any considerable quantities are produced the manure spreader will soon pay for itself.

The relative cost per pound of the total digestible nutrients they contain; and (2) The relative cost per unit of heat or energy value they are capable of producing.

The following table based on the actual average yield (in round numbers) of the different crops at Saskatoon gives this data for Central Saskatchewan conditions:

as the perennial grasses, leave the soil richer in root fibre than any of the annual crops.

3. That the hoed or intertilled crops leave the soil richer in moisture and available plant food than any of the others.

4. That the food value of the succulent crops—roots and ensilage—is not fairly expressed in the above table

because these crops improve the health of the animals in winter and increase the palatability and digestibility of other coarse fodders, in addition to providing the digestible nutrients, the cost of which is computed above.

5. That the relative yields of these different crops vary under different soil and climatic conditions and that the results indicated would not therefore necessarily obtain in all areas.

Co-operative Seed Association

Would co-ordinate the activities of Good Seed Producers throughout the Province

The formation of a co-operative association of seed growers, with a central cleaning plant, a warehouse for storing seed in quantity, and with every facility for encouraging the production and managing the distribution of high-class seed grain is the proposal which has resulted from a movement set on foot at the last meeting of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association held in Winnipeg on February 19. It is urged by L. H. Newman, secretary of the C.S.G.A., that a similar company be formed in Saskatchewan. At the meeting referred to, Mr. Newman outlined the work that had been done by a similar co-operative organization in Quebec. This society, known as the Co-operative Society of Seed Producers, was established in 1914. It is reported to have 437 members, who have purchased 4,370 ten-dollar shares and contributed a paid-up capital of over \$12,000. It now has a \$15,000 building with \$5,000 worth of cleaning machinery installed, and is under the personal supervision of a paid manager. It is handling practically all the registered seed produced in Quebec, besides bringing hundreds of bushels of registered seed from other provinces. A man can, if he wishes, have his seed cleaned and returned to him or sold as his particular seed. Such splendid work has been accomplished that Mr. Newman believed that one or more similar organizations might be operated to advantage in the west.

The members of the Manitoba branch of the C.S.G.A. were so impressed that after a full discussion of the subject a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of such an organization for Manitoba. Since then Mr. Newman has been busy on the matter. It has been discussed with provincial officials, experts on co-operation, and others. A tentative draft of a prospectus for the proposed company has been drawn up and it is felt that the time is now ripe for the active work of organization in each of the two provinces.

Good Work of the C.S.G.A.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has done good work. By concentrating the attention of grain growers in the value of high-producing, early maturing, high quality strains of desirable varieties; by devising practical methods by which farmers could produce these strains; by giving official recognition to seed grain which conformed to the desirable standards; by providing inspectors whose supervision guarantees that the grain put up is produced according to the rules set forth and by encouraging the use of better seed generally, the association has given splendid service in the interest of the grain producers generally. But there is much more to be done. The work hitherto has been largely of an individual character. Successful as it has been, it has not grown as rapidly as is desirable in this almost purely grain-growing country. No definite work has been done to assist the growers in marketing their choice seed. Compared with the enormous quantity of grain used for seeding purposes the total amount turned out under the rules of the association has been comparatively small.

It is now felt by the officers and by many of the members that the time is ripe for a big step forward. The proposed step is in the direction of a closer association of the members. A company formed in each province on a co-operative basis would bring to the association the benefit of united action. One object of this company would be to increase the amount of registered seed produced. This would be done by increasing the number of men producing registered seed and also by taking steps to have larger acreages definitely devoted to its production. The scheme would also include the establishment of

a central warehouse under a competent manager, with a full equipment of seed-cleaning machinery installed, with ample warehousing space for storing large quantities of seed grain and with every facility for making the larger amounts of seed grain produced under the rules of the association and by good farmers generally available to any

quantities, especially during the cold weather. I feel that there is a great need as well as an opportunity for such a scheme as that outlined."

A Tentative Prospectus

A tentative prospectus for a co-operative Seed Association for the province of Manitoba has been drawn up by Mr. Newman. The preamble of the prospectus outlines the need for more and better seed grain, and the steps which have led up to the proposal of the Co-operative Association. It is as follows:—

"According to statistics, the province of Manitoba requires approximately 7,000,000 bushels of seed wheat, oats and barley for each spring's seeding.

A very considerable quantity of other seeds, including potatoes, are also required. While farmers usually aim to produce their own seed, yet circum-

stantial organization composed of members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association who live in the province, and other farmers. It is suggested that the proposed organization have a central cleaning plant and a commodious warehouse for the storing of seed in quantity where necessary."

Proposed By-Laws and Regulations

The tentative prospectus suggests that the capital stock of the association should be divided into 5,000 shares of \$10 each, a total of \$50,000. Ten per cent. of the stock subscribed by each subscriber would be paid upon application; the balance to be paid upon the call of the directors, no call to exceed 25 per cent. of the subscribed stock, with suitable intervals between calls. The membership of the association should be confined to bona-fide farmers who are willing to purchase at least 10 shares at \$10 each. Non-producers of seed might also be admitted as honorary members. A board of five directors would direct the affairs of the association. A president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer would be appointed. Ten per cent. of the net profits for a year might be placed to a reserve fund until this fund has accumulated so to equal 30 per cent. of the paid-up stock. The rate of dividend would be struck for the paid-up capital stock, the remainder of the net profit, if any, being distributed by uniform dividend pro rata upon the amount of purchase to or from shareholders. The association would purchase seed, contract with members or with farmers to have seed grown for it, having also the right to sell to whomsoever it wishes, but giving the members the first opportunity of purchasing seed in case of a shortage of supply. Members would not be compelled to dispose of their seed to the association if they could secure a better price elsewhere, but they would be asked to recognize the first claims of the association upon any seed which they might have to offer.

Objects of the Association

The objects of the Association, which would be incorporated under the Manitoba Companies' Act, are set forth in the tentative prospectus as follows:—

The objects of the Association shall be to encourage the production and more general use on the farms of the province of registered and improved seed by: (a) Co-operating with the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association; (b) handling where practicable the seed offered by individual members of the C.S.G.A.; (c) having registered and improved seed grown under contract; (d) getting in touch with all who grow registered or improved seed and where practicable, purchasing the progeny of this seed for the trade; (e) holding meetings to discuss matters of importance to the seed growing industry of the province; (f) owning, buying, selling and dealing in all classes of farm seeds and owning or controlling land, buildings and machinery necessary for the proper carrying on of the business; and (g) such other means as may be considered expedient from time to time.

Gopher Killing Contest

The Saskatchewan department of agriculture is offering prizes to schools and school children for gophers destroyed up to and including May 15. The province is divided into 36 competitive divisions and a bronze shield will be given to the school with the highest number of points in each division. A silver shield will be awarded to the school standing highest in the class. A bronze medal will be given to the boy or girl who obtains the most points in each division while a gold watch will be given to the boy or girl scoring highest in the province. Thus the silver shield and gold watch are grand prizes and the 35 bronze shields and the 35 medals are district prizes.

Boys and girls 18 years of age and under are eligible to compete. Each team counts three points up to Gopher Day, May 1, after that two points. The competition closes the evening of May 15.



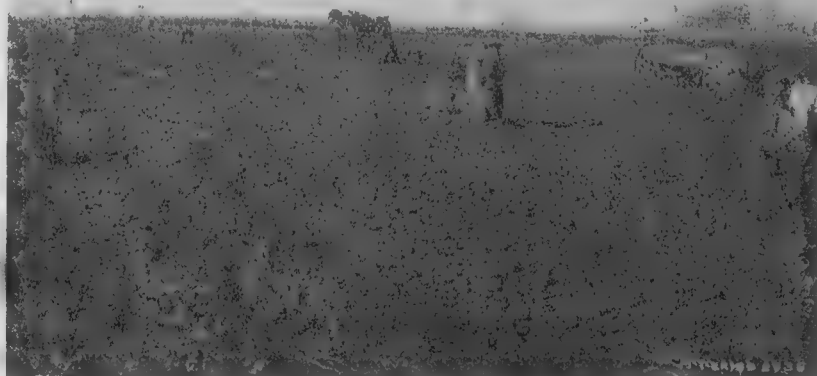
Rushing the Spring Work Along on a Manitoba Farm

farmer in the province who cared to procure it.

What the Company Could Accomplish

Another advantage of such an association would be a reduction in the expense of winter inspection. Regarding this and other points, Mr. Newman has this to say: "As one interested in seed improvement generally, and particularly in the welfare of the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, I would like very much indeed to see the proposed Association established and put on a good footing as soon as possible. In it I can see where our members will find a ready outlet for their stocks and also where the expense of our winter inspection work should be very largely reduced. Under present arrangements it costs too much money to send an inspector here and there throughout the province to inspect separate lots of seed. Were the proposed association established these lots would probably be handled by it. In this case the inspection and sealing could be effected in the warehouse of the co-operative association. If, as sometimes happens, a given lot of seed should require re-cleaning, this could very easily be done at the warehouse under the supervision of the inspector. In certain cases the co-operative association might buy seed in uncleaned condition from growers who prefer to ship in that way. Many growers have not accommodation to hold any considerable quantity of good seed for any length of time and seldom have proper facilities for cleaning large

stances demand that large quantities of seed be purchased each spring either from within the province or from outside points. During the past few years the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and other agencies have been at work with a view to meeting the demand for a better class of seed, but have succeeded only to a small degree. It is true that a good deal of useful work has been done, but through lack of real organized effort and local initiative there has not been produced in the province anything like the required amount of seed of the class which should be used. In order to meet the demand at all adequately, the government has had to purchase seed in large quantities and dispose of this seed to farmers through their municipalities. During the last year or two the quality of this seed and its purity insofar as freedom from weeds is concerned, have been fairly creditable. Unfortunately, however, this system does not permit giving purchasers any definite assurance as to the genuineness of the variety offered. The need for some more comprehensive method of dealing with this very important matter was recognized at the last meeting of members of the C.S.G.A. in the province of Manitoba, in February, 1918. At that meeting a committee was appointed to consider ways and means of improving the situation. After a very thorough study of the matter the committee reported that in its opinion the seed situation in the province could be dealt with most effectively by means of a special prov-



Potatoes are Growing in Importance as a Field Crop in Northern Alberta. Picking Potatoes on the Farm of Robt. Smith, near Edmonton. Mr. Smith learned how to grow Potatoes in Ireland a good many years ago. He has not forgotten.

Farmers' Financial Directory

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where you may not wish to send personal cheques, use Bank Money Orders issued by The Merchants Bank.

This is a convenient way to settle newspaper and magazine subscriptions—to pay for goods ordered out of town—in fact, to send any amount up to \$50 through the mails.

Bank Money Orders are easily secured—safe to send in a letter—will be replaced without extra charge, if lost or stolen—and can be cashed anywhere in Canada or United States at face value.

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with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.
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Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000
Total Assets \$100,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches **Winnipeg**



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CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

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Canada calls on every farmer to produce all his land will yield. Should you require a loan in order to increase your production, it will be well to consult our local manager.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

As the income tax forms for farmers have begun to appear, questions also begin to arise as to the kind of returns which should be made to the Dominion Government. As in the case of the forms made out for other classes of people than the farmer, there have been no instructions whatever issued by the government, to guide the person who wishes honestly to do his duty in making out returns of his income. In the United States, considerable information has been issued from Washington by the Internal Revenue Commissioner for the benefit of the farmer in preparing his returns. But on this side of the line, it will be necessary for the farmer to be guided by his every-day business instinct in making answer to the various questions contained in the long list of items divided under the headings, Gross Income and Expenses. All corporations, partnerships, and individuals engaged in the business of farming, whether in livestock or grain or both, who do not keep a system of books, and do not ascertain their gross income by means of a regular inventory, or stock-taking, should prepare their returns of annual net income on the basis of annual receipts and disbursements.

Under the heading, Gross Income, in the form for making returns on the Canadian Income Tax, are the following items:—

Wheat sold; oats sold; flax sold; barley sold; rye sold; hay sold; straw sold; clover seed sold; alfalfa seed sold; timothy seed sold; potatoes sold; vegetables sold; turkeys sold; ducks or geese sold; chickens sold; cattle sold; hogs sold; sheep sold; horses sold; mules sold; hides or wool sold; bees or honey sold; other items; eggs sold; butter sold; lard sold; cream or milk sold; received from hail insurance; interest received on mortgage or loans; received for rents; dividends on investments; salary or allowance from any other business; received for road, jury, or township work; received for service of animals; received from sale of posts, cordwood, ties, etc.; received from royalty on mineral or oil lands; value of produce traded at stores for merchandise; value of all produce and products consumed on farm, such as butter, milk, eggs, poultry, beef, pork, etc. Total income.

Under the heading Expenses the following items appear, to be set off against Gross Income, the difference between the two totals being Net Income on which the farmer would be taxed: Cattle bought for re-sale; hogs bought for re-sale; horses bought for re-sale; feed bought; seed bought; fertilizer bought; binding twine bought; hired help (including board); repairs to machinery; repairs to fences and farm buildings (not including house); other items; depreciation on farm machinery; paid for threshing; fuel and oil for tractors, engines, etc.; rent paid; insurance on livestock, machinery, buildings (not including house); hail insurance, premium; taxes on farm operated; interest paid on mortgage on farm operated. Total.

As an initial explanation of these two sets of returns which the farmer is supposed to make in filling out his Income Tax form, the following questions might be considered. These questions, by the way, were contained in a letter which came to The Guide during the past week from a farmer in Saskatchewan. He asks: (1) Is a person supposed to give a valuation of horses and then take off a depreciation? (2) Is a person supposed to give a valuation of buildings and fences, and then take off a depreciation? (3) What would be a fair depreciation? 10 per cent.? (4) Is a person allowed to deduct cost of feed, hay, oats, etc.? (5) Is a person allowed to deduct value of seed raised and used by himself, seed wheat, oats, potatoes, etc.?

The answers which appear to be the most logical and reasonable returns for the foregoing questions, as judged from the Income Tax form, are tabulated as follows: (1) There is no requirement asked of the farmer that he should give a valuation of all the horses he owns. He is merely asked to record the amount of money received during the year

ended December 31, 1917, from the sale of horses. Over against that amount, in the expense column, is placed the amount paid for feed, including of course the amount paid for horse feed. And also in the expense column would be placed the amount paid for horses which were purchased with the intention of re-sale, and which were re-sold during 1917. This last item, of course, is included with the idea of getting at the farmer's profit in selling horses.

(2) No valuation of buildings or fences is asked for in the Income Tax returns. The idea of the tax is not to tax capital, but income. Buildings and fences would be regarded as capital. But expenditure on capital account, such as repairs to fences and farm buildings, is asked for in the returns, because such expenditure is a charge against income. As in the first question, it is not necessary to refer to the point raised in connection with depreciation.

(3) The only place where depreciation is mentioned, is in connection with farm machinery. What would be a fair rate of depreciation on farm machinery? First, you will have to determine the average life of your machine—a binder, plow, mower, or whatever it is. Then take the cost of the machine, and divide the number of years of its life into the cost price. For example, if an implement cost \$100, and its life was ten years, then it would be fair to assume that, in this case, the machine depreciated in value at the rate of ten dollars, or ten per cent., per year. Repairs to machinery is also included in the list of expenses, as a charge against income.

(4) The person who makes out Income Tax returns, deducts nothing. You simply place the amount of your income from a certain product in the proper place under the heading, Gross Income, and then, under Expenses, you may place the amount paid for feed, such as hay, oats, etc. The Government does the deducting.

(5) This question, as in the case of number four, speaks of "deducting the value." It ought to read, "Is a person allowed to regard as expenses, the value of seed raised and used by himself, such as seed wheat, oats, potatoes, etc.?" This is the most ticklish question of the five. Strictly speaking, there ought to be no inclusion in the list of expenses, of such seed as that raised and used by the farmer. The only mention of seed under the heading of Expenses in the Income Tax form, is "seed bought." Seed wheat, seed oats, or seed potatoes, which are not actually bought at the beginning of the season to be planted, but have been held over from the farmer's crop of the previous year, ought really to be classed as capital. The value of such capital ought to be estimated, however, and the expense charge to be set off against that amount would be in the form of interest. If the value of 800 bushels of seed wheat—roughly the amount required to seed a half section—were \$1800, and if the seed were held in storage from November 1 to May 1, or exactly six months, the expense charge would probably amount to 7 per cent. on \$1800 for six months. An insurance charge might also be included in the expense statement. But, the farmer would not be allowed to record the whole \$1,800 in his expense column, as a charge for seed wheat, if he had raised the seed himself.

These columns in The Guide are open to anyone who, feeling puzzled about the Income Tax forms, would care to discuss the various items contained therein, or ask any question pertaining to this subject.

Canada's Trade

An increase of \$315,292,044 in the trade of Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31 last, is shown by the monthly statement issued through the customs department.

The statement shows that at the end of the last fiscal year the grand total of Canadian exports and imports was \$2,564,462,215, as against \$2,249,170,171 at the end of 1917.

Dutiable goods to the amount of \$542,319,623 were imported into Canada

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There is no department of finance of such importance to the average man as Life Insurance, and none, generally speaking of which he knows less. To those wishing to investigate the possibilities of Life Insurance, the extraordinarily liberal provisions of modern Policies, the **CERTAINTY** of the protection afforded, the comparative advantages of various plans, the value of Insurance as an investment, and so forth. The Great-West Life Assurance Company will be pleased to send fully explanatory pamphlets in which the various phases of Life Insurance are clearly referred to. The Company will, at the same time, be pleased to give personal advice and information, and these explanations will be none the less freely given though the applicant has no immediate intention of insuring.

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NORTHERN CROWN BANK

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Organized in Western Canada in 1905

Capital (Authorized).....\$6,000,000
Capital (Paid up).....1,431,200
Ret and Undivided Profits.....920,202

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We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

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The Weyburn Security Bank

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BRANDON, MAN.

during the year just ended, and free goods to the amount of \$420,202.28. Duty collected during the year totalled \$161,588,465, as compared with \$147,623,230 in 1917.

Products of Canadian factories to the total of \$636,602,516 were exported during the past fiscal year, as compared with \$477,399,676 in 1917. Exports of domestic agricultural products reached a total of \$567,713,584, and animal products exported amounted to \$172,743,081. Products of Canadian forests were sent out of the country to the amount of \$51,899,704, and Canadian minerals exported totalled \$73,760,502.

Commerce Dividend

The directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce declared the usual dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum last week. The usual semi-annual bonus of one per cent. was also declared. Both dividend and bonus are payable June 1. Transfer books close from May 17 to 31. The quarterly dividend takes \$375,000, and the bonus \$150,000, in all \$525,000.

The British Budget

"The largest budget in the history of the world," was the description given to the British budget for 1918-19, by Mr. Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, when he presented the estimates of expenditures and income for the coming year before the House of Commons in the United Kingdom last week.

The chancellor estimated the expenditures in the coming year at £2,972,197,000 or \$15,000,000,000. He placed the revenue at £774,250,000, plus £67,800,000 to be gained from new taxation, making the total of £842,050,000. This left a balance of £2,130,147,000 to be covered by borrowings.

His anticipations as to the assistance given to the allies by the United States had been fulfilled. Despite this assistance the British loans to the Allies in the past year were £505,000,000. The United States had advanced to all the Allies £950,000,000.

Giving the figures of the revenue for the last fiscal year, which amounted to £707,234,565, a large increase over the preceding year, he said that this was very gratifying, but that the real test of the financial position would come when Britain ceased to rely upon borrowing. In the coming year revenue would be increased still further by taxation. Increased postal rates, stamp duties on cheques, and income taxes will be levied. The income tax will be raised from five to six shillings on the pound, or from \$1.25 to \$1.50 on every \$5.00. No change is being made in the taxes on incomes under £500 or \$2,500. The super-tax on incomes, beginning at £2,500 or \$12,500 per year will be increased from three shillings and six pence to four shillings and six pence on the pound. Big increases in the taxes on spirits and tobacco, and on sugar will be levied; and a new tax on luxuries was also to be imposed.

The national debt of Great Britain at the end of the present year, according to Bonar Law, will amount to £7,980,000,000 or roughly \$40,000,000,000. Over against that amount is placed the total debt due Great Britain by her allies, amounting at the end of this year to £1,632,000,000.

Repudiate Debt

The terms on which the Bolshevik Government in Russia has repudiated the Russian national debt, have been published by semi-official agencies, and if the official terms are anything like the following they are fairly drastic.

1. All loans contracted by former Russian governments which are specified in a special list are cancelled as from December 1, 1917. The December coupons of these loans will not be paid.
2. All the guarantees for these loans are cancelled.

3. All loans made from abroad are cancelled without exception and unconditionally.

4. The short term series of State Treasury Bonds retain their validity. The interest on them will not be payable, but they will circulate on a par with paper money.

5. Indigent persons who hold stock not exceeding 10,000 rubles in internal

100% Safety and 6³/₄ % Interest

The sale of Government War Bonds has created a new army of Bond Buyers—many of them lacking investment experience.

To every investor we would say: "Safety first and foremost!" Buy only the soundest securities in times like these. Make sure that the principal and interest of your bonds will be paid in cash on the days due.

Safety being assured, look for a good interest rate to meet the burdens the war has brought and the high cost of living.

We Are Now Offering CITY OF REGINA 6 % Gold Bonds

Dated 1st March, 1918

Due 1st March, 1923

Interest payable 1st March and September. Principal and Interest payable in gold at the holder's option at Toronto, Montreal, Regina or New York. Bonds issued in denominations of

\$100, \$500 and \$1000

Price : 96.86 and Interest

YIELDING OVER 6³/₄ PER CENT.

These securities are a direct obligation of the City of Regina at large, and are additionally secured by the deposit of \$1,199,000 long-term bonds, the proceeds from the sale of which must be held to retire this issue at maturity.

We would emphasize the unusual merit of these bonds due to the unique financial position of Regina. The City has total assets of \$19,240,238, a sum sufficient to retire the entire outstanding bond indebtedness, and leave a surplus of over \$10,000,000.

The popular denominations of these bonds make them readily available to small as well as large investors.

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Bond Dealers

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Winnipeg, Man.

We buy and sell bonds for our own account, and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

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The Grain
Fields of
Western
Canada.



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It is important that you insure against hail with a company who will make fair adjustments and settle losses in full. Don't wait till the damage is done to find that you only get a percentage of your loss. Make sure NOW—insure your crop against hail in this time proven Company.

Ask for particulars of
our policy.



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our Local Agent.

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HAIL DEPT.,
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Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments
Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortization System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments including principal and interest.

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loans will receive in exchange, according to the nominal value of their holding, certificates in their own name for a new loan of the Russian Socialist Federal Republic of Soviets for an amount not exceeding that of their previous holding. The conditions of this loan are specially defined.

6. Deposits in the State Savings Banks and the interest upon them are not to be touched. All holdings in the cancelled loans belonging to these banks will be replaced by debt entered to their credit in the Great Book of the Russian Socialist Republic.

7. Co-operative and other institutions of general or democratic utility, and possessing holdings, in the cancelled loans will be indemnified in accordance with the special regulations laid down

by the Supreme Council of Political Economy in agreement with their representatives if it is proved that the holdings were acquired before the publication of the present decree.

8. The State Bank is charged with the complete liquidation of loans and the immediate registration of all holders of bonds in the State Loans and other funds, whether annulled or not.

9. The Soviet of Workmen's, Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies, in accord with the local economic councils, will form committees for the purpose of deciding whether a citizen is to be classed as "indigent." These committees will be competent to cancel entirely all savings acquired without working for them, even in the case of sums below 5,000 roubles.

The Farmer's War Income

Continued from Page

beef. If we might divide the hog into two parts, so that a part of his weight is made from grass and a part from corn, we could then say that that part which is made from grass is highly profitable because the farmer sells his grass at a high price. If, however, in order to make that part marketable, the other part which is made from corn is produced at a loss, this would tend to offset or to cancel whatever profits were made on the grass.

It would be an interesting problem to work out, but it would require a large organization and a good deal of time to accomplish it, if we could actually determine to what extent the loss on the corn counterbalanced the gain on the grass. In case it is soft or unmarketable corn which could not otherwise be marketed at all, the case is clear—there would be no loss to compensate for the gain.

If the case of dairy products the problem is still more complicated particularly in the north-eastern sections of the country where dairying is one of the leading farm operations. A large proportion of the milk produced in the North-eastern States is made from various grain feeds. The prices of these feeds have risen more rapidly than the price of milk. If the farmer had no other alternative, but were compelled to use these grain feeds in the same proportion as before the war, he would be producing his milk at a loss.

But the beneficent agency here is grass. Some milk is made from grass, and whatever rise of price of milk has come merely enables the farmer to sell his grass at a better price. In the Western dairy regions this is a factor of more importance than in the Eastern, because a larger proportion of Western milk is produced from grass than of Eastern milk.

However, the Eastern farmers have one resource, namely, hay. The hay crop in the North-eastern states for the last two years has been good and the price of hay has not risen perceptibly. The result is that the dairy farmers are feeding more hay and less grain. They are getting less milk, but such milk as they do produce is produced more cheaply than it would be if produced on grain alone. They who are so situated as to feed hay mainly are probably coming out even; that is, the slight advance in the price of milk is compensating them for the advance in the price of feed. Those farmers, however, who are not so situated as to be able to take advantage of cheap hay and are compelled to feed grain rations, are undoubtedly losing money.

Distribution of Income

It was pointed out in the discussion of farm machinery and commercial fertilizers that these products were produced by a non-agricultural class, and that any additional price which had to be paid for these products would have to be called cost rather than income to the farmers. In the case of feed, however, that which is cost to the producer of pork, beef or milk, is income to another class of farmers. If beef, pork and milk bring higher prices, more money is going to the farming class as a whole. If the cattle-feeder is losing money, it is not because the price of his finished product is low, but because he is compelled to pay some other farm-

er a high price for corn or still another farmer a high price for feed-stock.

In other words, this is a problem of the distribution of the agricultural income among different classes of farmers. It may be cold comfort to the New England dairyman to tell him that the money which he loses is going into the pockets of other farmers. It is quite possible that he would not feel any more comfort over this fact than if he were told that it went to some non-farming class. In short, we cannot reach any very valuable conclusion by discussing the farm population as a whole, though we may state for whatever it is worth that the farming population as a whole is undoubtedly enjoying a larger net money income because of the war.

Much the same consideration would apply to the cost of farm labor. If one assumes that farm laborers are members of the great farming class and that, man for man, the farm laborer is entitled to as much consideration as the farm owner, then one could say that, even though the high price of farm products went mainly to increase the wage bill, it is still increasing the total income of the whole farming class. If the farm operator is losing money, it is because he is paying another part of the farm population, namely, farm laborers, a very high price for what they have to sell. This case would be exactly parallel with the case of the cattle-feeder who loses money because he pays so high a price for his corn or for his feed-stock.

If we attempt to distinguish among the different classes of the farm population, the conclusion is forced upon us that the farmers who grow the primary products of the soil and sell them for cash have a larger net money income than they would have had if the war had not come. Those members of this class who are not compelled to buy high-priced fertilizers have made much larger profits than those who are compelled to buy fertilizer; but even the latter have to some extent prospered; that is, the cost of their fertilizers has not risen sufficiently to entirely offset the high price of the products which they sell.

The case of the animal husbandman and dairyman, producers of secondary farm products, is not quite so clear; but insofar as they are selling grass, hay, soft corn and other products, which either are not salable or have not risen in price, even they are gaining because the high price of cattle, hogs and milk enables them to sell this grass, hay and soft corn at a better price than they would otherwise be getting. They, however, who are feeding sound and salable corn or other high-priced feeds are, many of them, producing at a loss; and even those who are so favorably situated as to produce at a slight profit are very near the margin.

Farmers' Real Income

We now come to the question of the farmer's real income. In the case of those whose net money income is generally diminished, or not perceptibly increased, there is no question that their real income is positively diminished, for the things which they have to purchase to supply their families have generally risen in price. In the case of those whose net money incomes have positively increased, as the corn, cotton and

wheat farmers, the question is, have the things which they have to buy for their families increased sufficiently to absorb all this increase in net money income? I do not think that they have.

There are at least two large items that have not increased at all. One is a mortgage debt. The farmer who was in debt at the beginning of the war has not found that the debt has increased because of the war. If he has gone further into debt it has been for some reason entirely independent of the war. Assuming that his debt would be what it is, war or no war, I merely maintain that he will find it easier to pay his debt because of war prices than he would find it if he did not receive war prices.

In the second place, there is that considerable list of consumers' goods which are grown on the farm and not purchased at all. In a sense, of course, if he consumes milk, butter, eggs, poultry, garden vegetables and pork grown on the farm, he is consuming something which he might have sold at a higher price; but in considering items of this kind we should consider merely the cost in human energy of growing them. If the farmer gets less mental satisfaction from the consumption of butter which he might sell at a very high price than he would from the consumption of butter which he could only sell at a loss, I am not disposed to agree that his living is really costing him any more.

Take another large item in the cost of living of many of our prosperous farmers, namely, automobiles. There has been a considerable increase in the price of automobiles in the last three years, but I do not know of any standard make that has doubled in price unless there has been a considerable improvement in its size and quality. That is, one can get as good an automobile today for \$1,500 as he could get three years ago for \$1,000. In the case of the corn and wheat grower, his net money income has increased at least 100 per cent., whereas the cost of his automobile has increased not more than 50 per cent. I cannot find any evidence of 100 per cent. increase in standard groceries or clothing except in those cases where the prices go pretty directly to some farmer.

In short, counting the large proportion of the farmer's living which he grows himself, counting his debts and his ability to get out of debt as a factor of the problem, and taking into consideration the general price of the things which he is compelled to buy, I think there is no doubt that the grower of the primary products of the soil is able to live as well as he lived before the war and still save money, or to live better than he lived before the war if he is content to consume all his income.

Of course, the question may be raised, whose business is it if the farmer has prospered? Hasn't he the right to prosper? To this I can only say that this is no time to talk about rights, wrongs or grievances. The only things worth talking about today are obligations. Because someone else is shirking his duty, furnishes the poorest kind of a justification for me if I shirk my duty. If the other fellow is shirking his duty, it is my business to get after him and not to insist on shirking my own duty or justifying myself because I am not as great a sinner as somebody else.

From this point of view I cannot see that the grower of primary products of the soil, such as corn and wheat, has any grounds for complaint or any reason to feel that he is not being treated fairly if efforts are made to increase the supply of elementary foodstuffs and keep the price of them from going much higher than it has now gone.

The case of the dairyman who is dependent upon expensive feeds is different. It looks as though he ought to be allowed a somewhat better price for his product. Otherwise, the inducement to go on producing may be taken away. In the case of the cattle and hog feeder, I suppose that he must as far as possible depends upon needs that are not suitable for human consumption. In a time when breadstuffs are scarce, man will bid against the hog and the steer or sound corn and must be expected to outbid the hog and the steer on the competitive market.

This, of course, must eventually re-

act upon the consumer, because he must be contented with a somewhat lower quality of beef and pork. But, after all, thoroughly fat beef is an expensive luxury, costly to produce and necessarily high in price. Thoroughly fat beef was never enjoyed by the masses of the people during any considerable period of time in the world's history.

The last 75 years is really an epoch in the consumption of beef. This was

the result of vast quantities of very cheap corn thrown on the market by the opening of the great prairies of the Middle West. Sooner or later, war or no war, we shall probably be compelled to readjust our consumption so as to consume only as much beef, and of such quality, as can be produced from grass, hay, soft corn, bran, cotton-seed meal and other feeds not suitable for direct human consumption.

Grain Trade Questions

No. 2 C.W. Not All Accepted

Q.—I consigned a car of oats to Saskatoon. They graded 2 C.W. but when I gave orders to sell I was paid only the market price without any seed premium. Why is this?—J.C.M., Sask.

A.—We cannot say for certain but upon getting in touch with the people who handled your oats, you will probably find that no seed certificate was issued covering the contents of your car. All 2 C.W. Oats were not accepted by the Government Seed Inspectors as seed. Hundreds of cars of this grade for different reasons were rejected by the Seed Inspector. Wild oats usually was the cause of seed certificates being refused. No. 1 Seed being restricted to oats containing not more than one wild oat to the pound. If your car was handled by a reliable company, we think you may rest assured that they found out whether or not the shipment was accepted for seed before disposing of it for your account.

Selling to Clear Stated Price

Q.—Is it not in order for me to give the people who are handling my carloads of grain an order to sell when it will clear me a certain stated price? I have had commission companies refuse this order on different occasions, with the request that definite selling instructions be given.—C.H.S.

A.—We think it is in order for your agents to refuse to accept these orders, but certainly a clear explanation should be given to you. The reason, we believe why these instructions should not always be accepted, is the extreme difficulty the commission company would have at times in keeping a check on the charges accumulating against the grain. In the case of a car in store at Fort William, the storage charges would be increasing every day and thus each day a new limit or price would have to be set on the car. Then again the interest on the amount of freight which has been paid for your account is increasing each day, and the same applies to the interest on any advance you may have received.

It is easy enough to figure in the fixed charges, such as freight and commission, and we believe the commission companies as a rule expect an order such as you speak of to mean the price per bushel net, clear of freight and commission only. With hundreds of cars being handled, you will see the position they would be in if a general practice was made of sending in orders to clear their shippers a certain price over and above all charges. Doubtless the most satisfactory order to give would be the

price per bushel you want basis store Fort William. Everyone knows the rate per bushel from his station to Fort William, and also the rate of commission and elevator charges if the grain was loaded through a country elevator, and could therefore add to the net price he wanted, all charges, and then give his selling agents the gross price basis store Fort William at which his grain was to be disposed of.

For instance if a net price of 75 cents per bushel were wanted for a car of oats, the price gross store Fort William would be arrived at as follows:

Net required	.....\$ .75
Freight	..... .09
Commission	..... .00½c
Elevator Charges	..... .01

Total\$.85½

The order would be to sell the car at 85½ cents basis Fort William. This would net 75 cents at a point where the freight rate was equal to nine cents per bushel on oats. If other charges such as storage, etc., had accumulated additional items would be added to ascertain the gross price required at Fort William, to give the desired result.

Selling for Future Delivery

Q.—Will you please tell me all that is implied by the term "May Oats" as used in the Grain trade?

A.—"May Oats" as a trade term in use in the grain business means "Oats for delivery to buyers, in store in any public terminal at Fort William during the month of May." Thus if you sold a quantity of "May Oats" you could fill your contract by turning over to the buyer, warehouse receipts any time during the month of May, to cover the quantity sold. Shipments in May would not do. Delivery means unloaded and in store at Fort William. The farmer

Continued on Page 50

PARTRIDGE TIRES

NON-SKIDS

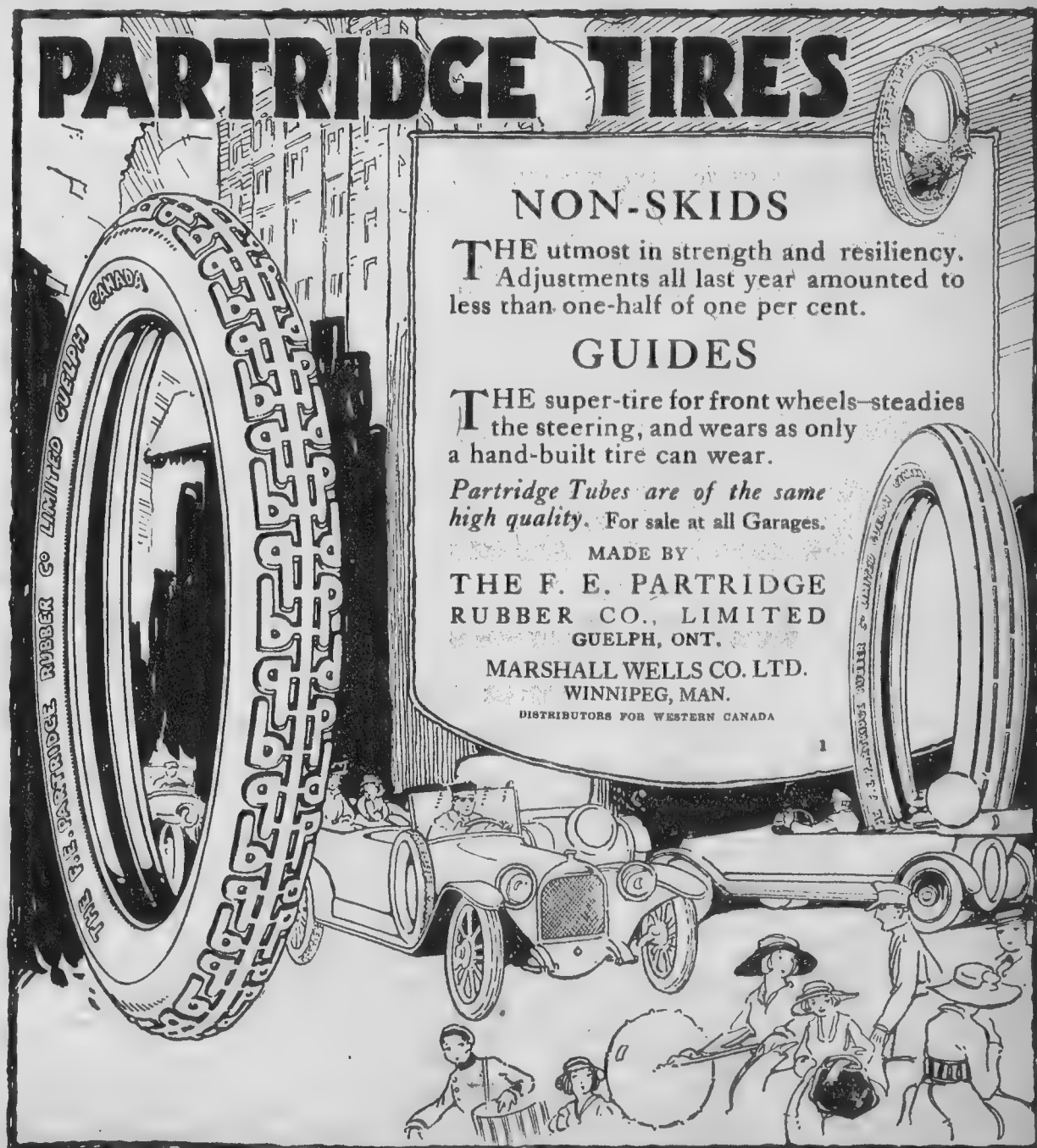
THE utmost in strength and resiliency. Adjustments all last year amounted to less than one-half of one per cent.

GUIDES

THE super-tire for front wheels—steadies the steering, and wears as only a hand-built tire can wear.

Partridge Tubes are of the same high quality. For sale at all Garages.

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How the Y.M.C.A. Contributes to Victory

"Earn and Give" Campaign for Boys

Serve your Country by your labor and make a gift to the Red Triangle Fund from your earnings! What a fine chance to do a double service! Six thousand boys are asked to give \$10 each. Of the total, \$50,000 goes to help the soldiers, the balance for boys' work. Gifts must be at least \$10, the standard unit. A boy may subscribe more than \$10 in \$10 units but not less. A beautifully engraved certificate will be given to each subscriber. Ask your local Y. M. C. A. representative for pledge card and full information.



Y. M. C. A. man serving coffee 100 yards from German Trenches

YPRES, Langemarck, Festubert, Vimy Ridge, Paschendaele—how the very names thrill! They stand for deeds of the bravest of the brave—our own Canadian lads! They fight and win, not always by strength of numbers, but by unbeatable fighting spirit, or "morale."

Said a British Staff officer: "I have known morale to be found in a cup of hot coffee. I have seen it sustained by a man's merely writing a letter home. If you want an easy and short definition of 'morale' you will find a good one in the four letters Y.M.C.A."

Y.M.C.A.
Red Triangle Fund
\$2,250,000, May 7, 8, 9
Canada-Wide Appeal

The staff officer pointed to the men trooping into the big Y.M.C.A. hut and continued: "Those men are going to the front line to-morrow. In the Y.M.C.A. some of them will be playing games, others attending divine service, but each in his own way will find a strengthening of his 'morale' in the comradeship of his fellows under the Red Triangle. All this is a thing which is going to turn the balance in our favor."

Through the hell of battle after battle, our brave soldiers fight. Through fire, water, mud, filth and deadly danger follows the ever faithful Y.M.C.A. man, even if he can bring but a bucket of invigorating coffee to fagged fighters. Will you help us to supply the coffee—and to render the thousand and one similar services to soldiers everywhere?

The Y.M.C.A. needs at least \$2,250,000 to meet the tremendous demands. Be generous!

Bits from Soldiers' Letters

"The Hut is very well termed 'next to home.'"

"I went home for the first time in 18 years and I had not written for 13 years. I have given up my old habits of drinking and gambling and thank God for it. Thanks to a little word caught at one of your good-night services."

"From one end of the train to the other I heard nothing but good of the 'Y.' Your representative did his best to supply our needs, purchasing stuff at rock bottom prices and letting the boys have it the same way."

"They send guides out with parties of soldiers on sight-seeing tours all over London."

A German prisoner said: "The reason you fellows show such fight is easily understood. Your officers' can-teens, Y. M. C. A.'s and padres are backing you up."

"Who pays? I don't know. But whoever they are, God bless them. They are the fathers of thousands of boys."

Tributes

Lord Northcliffe:

"I do not think the war can be fought without the Y.M.C.A."

Maj.-General Burstall:

"The benefit to the troops is beyond calculation."

Lt. Colonel Mayes:

"Games have a tendency to increase fighting spirit. Any efforts on your part to expedite delivery of athletic equipment will be of national service."

Harry Lauder:

"We took the responsibility of sending these boys to defend us, and we must not fail them. The Y. M. C. A. huts are the soldiers' 'Home from Home.'"

Brig. Gen. Odium:

"I want to let you know how much I was impressed with the work done by the Y.M.C.A. It was simply magnificent. All ranks are enthusiastic. I have recommended one of your officers for the Military Cross. The Y.M.C.A. has endeared itself to the soldier in France as no other institution has."

National Council, Young Men's Christian Association Campaign Directors for Western Canada

British Columbia: J. S. Rankin, 607 Board of Trade Bldg., Vancouver
Alberta: John Hanna, City Hall, Calgary

Saskatchewan: T. D. Patton, Y.M.C.A., Regina
Manitoba: J. H. Crocker, 1106 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg

Morale!

British Staff Officer Defines It —How Y. M. C. A. Enhances This Great Factor of Victory

"IS VICTORY always on the side of the biggest battalions?" was asked of a British staff officer, as recorded by Dr. John R. Mott in the "Ladies' Home Journal."

"It is and it isn't," he replied. "There's something else. You cannot chart it, you cannot weigh it, you cannot express it in any military figures. But Napoleon knew what it was and he called it 'morale.'"

How Morale Is Created

"I cannot define for you exactly what morale is, but I can tell you it comes in many different ways. I have known morale to be found in a cup of hot coffee. That sounds unromantic. But think what that means to a man who has had ten hours consecutive shelling."

"I have seen morale created by a man's taking a big risk; I have seen it sustained by a man's merely writing a letter home just before he went into action. You can describe morale," he continued, "in a score of ways, little and big."

"It may come from faith in a future life or from the thought that one is protecting the loved ones at

home. *But if you want an easy and short definition of morale, you will find a good one in the four letters Y. M. C. A.*"

Strengthening Morale

And he took his questioner to the window and shewed him men trooping into a Y. M. C. A. hut.

"Those are men," he said, "who will be going up to the front line to-morrow. Some of them will be playing games, others will be writing home, others will be attending divine service, but each in his own way will find a strengthening of his morale in the comradeship of his fellows beneath the symbol of the Red Triangle and the inspiration for which it stands."

Y. M. C. A. Playing Big Part

"All this is a thing which I cannot show on my charts. But it is also a thing which is going to turn the balance in our favor. Go back and tell the people at home that a dry soldier, concerned alone with military calculations, believes that the Y. M. C. A. is playing a far bigger part in winning the war than any mere civilian can recognize."

"I do not speak to you as a philanthropist. That is not my job. But I want to see the end of this horrible business, and if a soldier's words have any weight, tell them at home to help the Y. M. C. A. to carry on its work."

EATON Priced Saddles For the Farmer or Stockman

Built in the West for Western use, an **EATON Imperial Saddle** represents economy and performance. We illustrate two lines, favorites in their respective styles, either one of which is wonderful Saddle value, every cent expended in their build being put into genuine honest materials and workmanship.



Farmer's Pride Saddle

A handy knockabout Farm Saddle, for every-day use. Sturdy build, double rig style.

DESCRIPTION

Tree—13½-inch Morgan, Steel Horn, canvas covered.

Horn—Leather Covered.

Skirts—Square, 23½x11 inches, felt-lined.

Seat—Full covered, easy-riding, comfortable.

Stirrup Leathers—1½ inches wide, good stock, buckle.

Fenders—16x6 inches embossed border.

Cinchas—16-strand Texas rope front, with web rear made to tie.

Stirrups—Wood 2½-inch.

937NA683.—Farm Saddle. Shipping weight about 15 lbs. Takes first-class freight rate. Price **26.50**

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The Pride of the West

Utility Ranch Saddle

A Saddle that will give good satisfaction. Style and quality combined. Three-quarter rig style.

DESCRIPTION

Tree—Monarch style, rawhide covered, bulge front, steel horn.

Horn—Rawhide wrapped.

Skirts—Sheepskin, wool-lined. Square style, size 26½x13 inches.

Seat—Full, cantle, jockeys, and seat in one piece. Basket stamped front and cantle.

Fenders—18x7½ inch heavy stock.

Stirrup Leathers—8 inches wide, heavy leather, to lace, narrow wheel embossed border.

Cinchas—6-inch cotton strand, leather safes, wool lined, to buckle.

Stirrups—Oxbow style, brass bound and laced leather tread.

Shipping weight about 30 lbs.

Takes first-class freight rate. 937NA684.—Price **52.00**

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WEST

J. A. WOODS, Western Superintendent, WINNIPEG

500,000,000 Letters from Front What the Boys say about the Y.M.C.A.



Captured German Gunpit, Now a Y.M.C.A. Shelter in the French Lines.

The boys at the front say many things about the Y.M.C.A. and their remarks are generally to the point. Their best things are put into the letters home, those letters written in the Y.M.C.A. hut, or in a dugout in a front line trench, or often enough as the writers crouch in the trench itself, their knees forming an uneasy writing pad. It is when they are expecting a visit from Fritz, or when they are about to pay him a little call, that the boys in the trenches write their best.

The letters are brief. Sometimes they are almost illegible, for the most vigorous sucking will not transform a cedar stump, roughly sharpened on the point of a bayonet, into a creditable literary tool. But, however brief they are, these letters are weighted with feeling, loaded with sacred confidences, breathing with love and affection for their dear ones at home, for mothers and fathers and sweethearts. If we cannot make out this word or that, remember the misty eyes of the writer that saw not the paper before him, but only the face of the loved one, conjured across the dividing seas.

And what do the boys say? A Y.M.C.A. secretary once declared that the last thing a boy did before he sailed for overseas was to write to his girl, and the first act when he returned to Canada's shore was to wire to his mother. It is not too much to say that to the younger boys in the trenches, every eve of an attack is a "Mother's Day."

Just Before the Battle

One man wrote, "Mother dear, you would not know me if you saw me now. I haven't washed for five days and am covered with mud from head to foot,

our Y.M.C.A. secretary, who brought it to us with the shells bursting all about him, but he knew we wanted to write home and let our folks know we were safe."

A Signaller writing to his mother informs her, "I have just attended a service in our 'Y' tent and partook of my first Communion on the field since I came back to France. It impressed me very much, as the sacredness of it seemed broken by the incessant booming and roaring of the guns, only a few kilometres away."

Shortly after penning these words, the writer was severely wounded. He spent six months in "Blighty," but is back again at his post in France. Had he fallen never to rise again, who can measure the comfort his last words home would have been to his parents in that little parsonage in Ontario.

But thousands of such messages have gone from the Y.M.C.A. dugouts, tents and huts, and if it had done nothing but encourage the boys to write home, and provided fee and ample facilities for the task, the "Y" would have justified its existence.

The above extracts are typical of thousands of letters from the front, and the most touching and beautiful of them cannot be quoted, for the recipients treasure such epistles, together with the love-letters of earlier days before the writers were born.

Hot Drinks and "Eats"

It is only natural that appreciation of creature comforts should bulk largely in the letters home. One boy waxes enthusiastic over hot soup, another over hot drinks. A third is eloquent about a bar of chocolate handed



"Little Theatre" on The Strand, London. The Canadian Y.M.C.A. Looks After the Welfare of the Men.

and am writing this in a hole about three feet in diameter and four feet deep, with plenty of straw and a horse blanket to cover me, and a couple of green window shutters for a roof. The paper was supplied me by A. W. Forgie,

him from a dugout as he staggered, spent and wounded to the rear.

Writes a Captain from France: "Many a wet, cold, muddy and stormy night have I blessed the 'Y.' Coming out of the trenches feeling

utterly weary, sick and disheartened, we suddenly come to a sandbagged hole with a Red Triangle. Here we are served with an abundance of hot tea or cocoa, absolutely free of all cost, and we tramp on feeling greatly refreshed and cheered."

The same officer had a word of praise for the "Y" secretary. He says: "I saw one Y.M.C.A. officer myself serving hot drinks to wounded men in a Belgian Pill Box near P— for 24 hours without a wink of sleep. I relieved him for a while to give him a rest. He was a wonder—always a kindly smile and word for the casualties coming down that 'long, long trail' of death into Ypres, which was the worst show I have yet experienced."

Grateful for Creature Comforts

A private about to go "over the top" is comforted by a vision of hot soup. "Picture," he writes, "Cold, rain, mud, in the trenches at four a.m. Picture it and think of hot soup. Captain Ed. Archibald, one of the Canadian representatives of the Y.M.C.A., has arranged to supply his men with soup right into the trenches all night long."

Another private of the 1st C.M.R., whose battalion came successfully through a bad scrap, wrote to thank the "Y" secretary for services gladly and freely rendered. His tribute was: "I am writing to show my appreciation of your good work out here, more especially at a most critical point when we get cut up badly. One of your small branches near the line worked hard to help us, giving all the available stock around—nothing could be bought. We of the Canadian Mounted Rifles thank you for all you have done for us since we joined up in the West."

A Lance Corporal of the 27th Canadians wrote in similar strain: "The 'Y' does great work in France. It is great when you come out of the line and have some place to go to write and get refreshments and also see the concerts or pictures. On top of that you can buy things cheaper than at any other place."

A gunner was also grateful for creature comforts, as the following testifies: "The 'Y' near our position at the guns provided hot tea during the day, coffee in the evening, and cocoa after 12 o'clock midnight. Another one, which was just open until 8 p.m. always had a large jar of cold lemonade, and anyone was free to help himself."

Similar testimony was paid by a sergeant in the 203rd Battalion, who declared: "As for the Y.M.C.A.'s in France, I consider they are doing fine work. They have coffee stalls and canteens under the line, where free coffee and tea is given away in the winter time and cold weather, and lime juice in the summer. I might say that the closest coffee stall to the front line I ever met was one and a half or two kilos, and any night while I was in the front line I got a chance to visit it, I was there with bells on."

Helping the Walking Cases

By special arrangement with the military authorities the Y.M.C.A. in France has been given special charge of the "walking wounded," and hundreds of letters testify to the efficiency of their work in this regard. A private in the 8th Battalion wrote:—

"When I was wounded I passed two or three Y.M. coffee stalls, and they were giving all wounded men and stretcher bearers coffee, cakes and a packet of cigarettes. Believe me, we sure were glad to have them."

It is generally true that the men who have seen most of the fighting and undergone most of the privation and suffering in France, are the loudest boosters of the "Y." The above extract is a case in point. Here is another: "The last time we came out, we had had a pretty rough time, and the boys were straggling out in groups of 20 or 30. We all stopped at the 'Y' and got a cup of hot tea and biscuits, and I can assure you it put new life into us and made us forget we had been without a hot drink for a few days. We came to another 'Y' tent, that is also under shell fire, back a little farther, and here again we could sit down and have a hot drink and some cakes. We had to thank the Y.M. for being on the job right behind the line."

"They help us to keep our minds off other things," says a private in hos-

pital, writing of the "Y." Who can estimate the worth of that brief testimony? Only those who know at first hand the horrors of modern warfare.

This is the mission of the Y.M.C.A., to create distracted men. Its refreshment booths and concerts, its dugouts and drinks, its marquees and movies, its service and solicitude, and last, but by no means least, its free stationery to keep the boys in touch with home and mother and friends, are all means to one end. That end is to cheer and encourage our heroes overseas, to remind them that not only "somebody," but that everybody, cares, and that none is unmindful of the heroes overseas.

At least 500,000,000 letters and cards have been written home on paper bearing the sign of the Red Triangle. For all the cheer they have given to those who have received them, for all the relief and relaxation realized by those who have written, we must pay tribute to the Y.M.C.A.

MILITARY EXEMPTION ORDERS

Such a large number of inquiries are being constantly received in regard to the much more stringent military orders recently issued, and there is so much indefiniteness in regard to these orders that in the hope of clearing some of this up the following information is being given. This is a slightly more detailed summary of orders already published, and deals directly with conditions arising within the last two weeks.

Men in Category "A"

If a man is in Category "A," no claim for leave of absence, without pay, or for extension of such leave previously granted, will be considered, unless it is based on the ground mentioned in paragraph 3. Paragraph 3 is divided into two parts, as follows:—

(a) A claim for leave of absence, without pay, made on behalf of a man who reports for duty as ordered by the registrar, on the ground of the death, disablement, or service of other members of the same family while on active service in any theatre of actual war (not including the High Seas, Great Britain or Ireland), will, if it appears that the man concerned, whether he is in category "A" or not, is the only remaining son of military age, be immediately forwarded to the officer commanding the district for transmission to Militia headquarters.

(b) In such cases the man may be granted provisional leave of absence, without pay, on the authority of the officer commanding the district, pending receipt of instructions from militia headquarters. If the application is made before the man is issued with uniform and equipment, no such issue will be made to him.

Thus it will be seen the only possibility for any man in medical category "A" securing leave of absence is in case he is the only remaining son of military age and others of the same family are engaged in France.

Lower Men than "A"

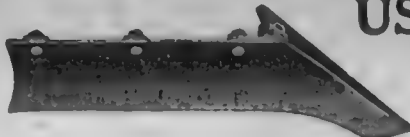
Information on men in categories lower than A is rather incomplete, but that available is as follows:—

(a) Those ordered to report for duty in virtue of paragraph 5 of Order-in-Council, April 20th, 1918, notwithstanding exemptions granted or claims for exemption or appeals pending, will, immediately upon being placed in category lower than "A," be granted leave of absence, without pay, by the officer commanding the depot battalion "until further orders," and a certificate of leave of absence, without pay (M.F.W. 160) will be issued to them. A copy of this certificate, and of the man's medical history sheet will be immediately transmitted to the registrar or deputy registrar of the district.

(b) Men ordered to report for duty in the ordinary course, that is to say, those who did not claim exemption or those whose claim has been refused, may be dealt with under orders dealing with leave of absence to farmers and farm laborers in categories lower than "A."

Leave of Absence to Farmers

1. Any member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, in Canada, in a category lower than "A," who can be



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Now that a blinding glare is no longer tolerated by the law it will pay you to equip your car with Thuls—the lens that makes Night Driving Safe! The Thuls Dimmer will provide absolute protection to you and your family and safeguard your pocket-book by eliminating fines.

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NOTE:—We use a ground glass finish which gives a very penetrating light, and not a coated or frosted material which diminishes the light.

The direct light is on the ground and the diffused light up and forward, which is non-glaring and gives beautiful and white light at a 300-foot distance.

temporarily spared from his military duties, may be granted leave of absence without pay, on the authority of the officer commanding the district, on production of a certificate from the agricultural representative for the district, appointed by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, to the effect that the man concerned is an efficient farm laborer, whose services are urgently required on the land.

2. Such leave will be granted in the first instance until the fifteenth day of July, and may be extended by the officer commanding the district on or before that date for a further three months, on production of a further certificate, from the agricultural representative, to the effect that the man concerned has, during his first leave, been continuously engaged in agricultural work; and that his services are still urgently required therein.

There are complications in these orders which make it most difficult to interpret them to a farmer's satisfaction. In the first instance it cannot be said whether a man is a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force when his exemption is cancelled or whether he must be paraded in barracks first. Again the clause in the first part of this order under the words "who can be temporarily spared from his military duties" leaves it optional with local military authorities in each district as to who shall and shall not be given leave. If a man can be temporarily spared he may get leave of absence, but so long as the military think he may be needed he may be indefinitely retained. The latter part of this order should be clear. Such is all the information available on the situation at present.

FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

We are in receipt of your remittance of \$147.50, representing donations received by your valuable journal for our fund, for which amount we send you herewith receipt. Kindly convey our best thanks therefor, through the medium of your paper, for these kind donations, and accept our grateful thanks for your kind services on our behalf, which we greatly appreciate.

We also acknowledge receipt of cheque for \$10.00 forwarded through you from Mr. Geo. Stringer, of Redlyn, Sask., and we are sending receipt therefor direct to Mr. Stringer.—A. Desjardins, secretary.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

RED CROSS FUND

Previously Acknowledged.....	\$ 6,858.11
Party and Dance given by the Vantage Grain Growers, Vantage, Sask.....	16.50
Proceeds of a Cushion Top, donated by Mrs. Florence Brown, Maudstone, Sask.....	10.25
Mrs. A. J. Cotton, R.R. 1, Kenville, Man.....	10.00
W. H. Cotton, Kenville, Man.....	2.00
Geo. Gurfhey, Kenville, Man.....	1.00
Niels Knudson, Ardill, Sask.....	1.25
Einar Holm, Bow Island, Alta.....	.45
Henry Huggill, Calgary, Alta.....	3.00
Total.....	\$6,902.56

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously Acknowledged.....	\$ 117.17
Poplar Park Juvenile Local, Elginheim, Sask.....	8.00
W. R. Brockington, Elva, Man.....	30.00
Ethel Denoon, Birnie, Man.....	.25
Jean Denoon, Birnie, Man.....	.10
Ernest Hawksworth, Canwood, Sask.....	.25
Sydney Hill, Keeler, Sask.....	1.00
Sidney's Sister, Keeler, Sask.....	1.00
Total.....	\$157.77

Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND

Previously Acknowledged.....	\$ 801.00
Geo. Braden, Kenville, Man.....	5.00
Harry Snyder, Kenville, Man.....	5.00
Total.....	\$801.00

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Manitoba Red Cross Fund.....	\$ 49.70
Halifax Blind Endowment Fund.....	363.80
Polish Relief Fund.....	212.00
Belgian Relief Fund.....	12,482.87
Prisoners of War Fund.....	210.00
Serbian Relief Fund.....	472.00
Halifax Relief Fund.....	212.40
Armenian Relief Fund.....	15.00
Agriculture Relief of the Allies Fund.....	35.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund.....	48.00
British Red Cross Fund.....	104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund.....	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund.....	895.00
French Red Cross Fund.....	563.50
Returned Soldiers' Fund.....	25.00
Soldiers' Families Fund.....	15.00
Total.....	\$93,705.10

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TAMWORTH PIGS FOR SALE. ALSO BARRED Rock eggs, one dollar for fifteen. James Honeyman, Fairfax, Man. 17-3

RIDGELINGS MADE PERFECTLY QUIET without operation. Full information. \$2.50. J. M. Hall, Gadsby, Alta. 17-4

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FOR SALE—MAMMOTH JACK, A CHOICE one, on good terms to a good man if taken quickly. Owner leaving for coast. Write now to W. G. Montgomery, Deloraine, Man. 16-2

MOSIMAN BROS., BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of pure bred Percheron and Belgian horses, Guernsey, Sask. Write us your wants. 13tf

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23-tf

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS. Lew W. Cochran Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 17tf

SPENCER PEARCE, BREEDER OF SUFFOLKS, Stallions for sale. Ravenscrag, Sask. 18-2

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REGISTERED LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. The largest herd in the West. 120 spring pigs, mated pairs and trios, for sale. Price \$25.00 each. Money with order. Express paid to all points in Alberta. Pigs shipped at 8 to 10 weeks old. Shipping days 13th of May and the 24th of June. New blood for breeders. Ten bred sows for August and September farrow. R. P. Roop, Millet, Alberta. 18-2

SPRING PIGS—DUROC-JERSEYS. MALES, mated pairs and trios. Fall males. Bred sows for July and August farrow for sale. From our large prize herd. The kind that saves the grain and makes the money. Write for particulars. New blood for breeders. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-2

DUROC-JERSEYS—FROM PRIZE-WINNING stock. Now booking orders for April litters. One, fifteen dollars; two or more, fourteen each. Small deposit. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 17-3

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IMPROVED PURE BRED YORKSHIRES— Young pigs of both sexes for sale. All stock. Irving Jones, Prairie Holme Farm, Glen Ewen, Sask. 18-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, BRED from prize winners, two months old, \$15.00 each; pair for \$25.00. Sows and boar not akin. D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 18-4

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COLLIES, COLLIES—3 LITTERS OF PUPPIES from registered stock, due to arrive forepart of May, 2 months old. Males, \$15.00; females, \$10.00. Reserve your puppy now. G. Debernier, Watrous, Sask. 17-2

DUCK RETRIEVERS AT YOUR OWN PRICE. The best black curly coated ones in America. E. Chevrier, Winnipeg. 16-3

FOR SALE—4 WOLFHOUD PUPS, 2½ months old, seven dollars each. M. Pearson, Orbow, Sask. 18-2

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

PURE BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—12 yearling heifers, red and roan, price each \$125; 6 large cows, six years, calves at foot, each \$300; 3 bulls, one six years, red, two roan, two and three years, \$225. Dutchers Limited, North Battleford, Sask. 17-3

JERSEY BULLS—SEVERAL HIGH CLASS young bulls fit for service. Prices reasonable. C. H. Newell, Box 243, Swift Current, Sask. 16-11

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE (Continued)

THREE WELL BRED YEARLING SHORTHORN bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Pedigrees furnished as soon as sold. Write or phone or come and see. John Strachan, Uphill Stock Farm, Pope, Man. 18-2

HOLSTEINS—TWO SPLENDID YOUNG BULLS ready for service. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 16tf

FOR SALE—3 REGISTERED HEREFORD yearling bulls, \$210.00 each. T. H. Conner, Killarney, Man. 16-4

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS—2½ years and 3 months old. Priced to sell. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 16-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, THREE this spring, "a good one," \$200.00. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 17-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 18-4

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-52

SHORTHORNS—REGISTERED FEMALES FOR sale. James Kirby, Heart Lake, Alberta. 18-4

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM OBNOXIOUS seeds, 11 cents, bags included. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 14-13

SEED FLAX WANTED, 500 BUSHELS. GIVE sample and price. C. H. Rathmann, Dominion City, Man. 16-4

O.A.C. BARLEY: SIXTY-DAY OATS. JAS. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 16-6

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, TWELVE CENTS, sacks included. Bruce Kerr, Strome, Alta. 16-3

NURSERY STOCK AND POTATOES

FARMERS' UNIONS OR OTHERS WHO WANT carlots of potatoes or willow fence posts, write or wire Wetaskiwin Produce Co., Wetaskiwin, Alta. 17-2

ALFALFA ROOTS, SIBERIAN COSSACK, yellow flowered, 12 large roots, postpaid, 60 cents. R. G. Stearns, Oyen, Alta. 18-2

LOVELY LILAC TREES, 12 for \$1.00. MRS. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 16-3

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. We have been breeding Barred Rocks exclusively for twenty years, and have the best pen we ever had of bred-to-lays. The trap-nest will do it. Eggs from best pen, \$3.00 per fifteen; other pens not quite so well Barred, \$1.50. Get your cockerels this way for next year. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man. 12tf

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, egg-laying strain. Eggs from free range flock, \$1.50 per 15, or \$7.75 per 100. Pen headed by cock from trap-nested hen, eggs, \$2.00 per 15. All eggs packed carefully and guaranteed. Ad. will not appear again. Mrs. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 12tf

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, 90c PER 100; Incubator Thermometers, \$1.00. Egg shipping boxes, 15-egg, \$1.50 per doz.; 30-egg \$2.00 per doz.; 100-egg, 50c each; 50-egg incubators \$9.00 each. The Brett Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 12tf

THACKERAY'S WHITE LEGHORNS—WIN- ners first place International Egg-Laying Contest, Victoria, B.C., 1916-17. Silver medal highest winter egg production. Send for price list hatching eggs. A few good cockerels, \$5.00 each. J. O. M. Thackeray, Chilliwack, B.C. 16-4

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching. The best yet, "McArthur's" strain, \$3.00 per setting of fifteen; fourteen dollars per hundred eggs. If setting is unsatisfactory replaced at half price. W. J. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 16-3

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching from prize-winning, bred-to-lay strain, farm raised, active and healthy, \$2 and \$5 per setting. Unsatisfactory settings replaced one-third price. Charlie Giffard, St. George Farm, Boissevain, Man. 16-4

BARRED ROCKS—SEND FOR FREE CATA- log of my Imperial Aristocrats. Great layers; grand show birds; winnings 1917, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Strassburg, 24 firsts, 25 other prizes, five cups. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA POULTRY ASSOCIA- tion sends free upon application complete breeders' directory. Owing to mild winters breeding stock very vigorous. Write Terry, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, British Columbia. 17-2

BARRONS' LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen \$4.00 fifty; \$7.00 hundred. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 11-8

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Can Be Sold in May

The experience of many breeders is that it pays to advertise eggs-for-hatching in May. One reason is that some buyers find that their early hatches are not successful and they need to re-order. Others feel that it is safer to delay the hatching a little and insure warm weather when the chicks come out. Others who have placed orders find that they will not be able to have them filled and so must re-order elsewhere.

The following letters are from advertisers who have successfully advertised in The Guide in May:

ADVERTISED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS

Wawanesa, Man.

My advertisement in your paper in May of last year (1917) was entirely satisfactory. The Grain Growers' Guide is the best medium for farmer and advertiser. I intend sending you copy for same the end of this month. A. F. TAVERNOR.

ADVERTISED B.I. RED BIRDS AND EGGS

Saltcoats, Sask.

I have had very satisfactory results from advertising in The Guide. If I had not advertised I would not have sold near the amount of stuff I did. W. S. MUIR.

The rate is economical—Five Cents per word. Send in your advertisement to-day and let The Guide demonstrate to you how it can sell Hatching Eggs.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

ROSE VALLEY—FARM BREEDERS OF HIGH class White Wyandottes (exhibition or bred-to-lay strain), White Holland turkeys, White Pekin and Indian Runner ducks. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 17-3

RUSSELL'S BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON hatching eggs, good color, headed by imported birds. The strain that is known by their laying and the satisfaction given. \$3 per 15; half price after May 15. David Russell, Two Creeks, Man. 18-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, EXTRA VALUE, from special pen only, containing two-year-old hens and males from imported eggs, low set vigorous birds, Martin Doreus record laying strain, \$3.00, 15. Tavernor, Member National White Wyandotte Club, Wawanesa, Man. 18-2

BRED-TO-LAY EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM my pure bred stock Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. \$2.00 per 15. Also pure Toulouse goose eggs, 50 cents each. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofted, Alta. 18-4

HATCHING EGGS OF QUALITY FROM OUR record-laying White Leghorns, \$1.50 per setting; \$8 hundred. Write for descriptive illustrated circular. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. 4, Victoria, B.C. Chicks supplied also. 16-4

WIMER'S BEAUTIES—LIGHT BRAHMAS AND Barred Rocks. The largest bred and bred-to-lay 15 eggs, \$2.25; 30 eggs, \$4.25; 100 eggs, \$12.00. Our guarantee is 'satisfaction'. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 16-4

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. White and Golden Wyandottes. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Jas. A. Jackson, Box 48, Leduc, Alta. 15-4

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR—NO ARTIFICIAL heat required. Cheap, easy, effective. Mother or children can operate it. Price two dollars delivered. Money back guarantee. Reference, Union Bank. H. C. Clay, Landis, Sask. 9tf

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS for hatching. Pen 2, choice, setting, \$2; three settings, \$5.00. Pen 1, extras, headed by first prize winner, setting, \$3.00; two settings, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 17-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS (ROSE COMB)—EGGS for hatching, something good at a reasonable price, \$2.50 for 15 eggs; \$6.75 for 50; \$12.50 for 100. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES—TOM BARRON'S world record laying strain. Special matings. Eggs, \$3.00 fifteen; \$5.00 thirty. Regal-Barrow matings, \$2.00 fifteen; \$3.50 thirty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 14-8

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Manitoba. 14-8

EGGS FROM HIGH CLASS EXHIBITION bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, Thompson's "Ringlet" strain. Exhibition matings, \$3.00 setting; Utility, \$1.50 setting. J. W. Baker, Bechar, Sask. 14-10

BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE FLOCK headed by Thompson's Imperial Ringlet males direct. \$3.00 per setting; two for \$5.00. Good value. Prompt attention. W. A. Mustard, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask. 17-4

EGGS—BEST SHOW STOCK PARTRIDGE Rocks, three and five dollars. Barred Rocks, five dollars, fifteen eggs. Get the best when you are at it. W. W. Ashley, 306 Saskatchewan Crescent, Saskatoon. 18-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN (WYCKOFF STRAIN) winter egg producers. Hatching eggs, guaranteed fertile, \$2 per setting; \$8 per hundred. Special attention paid to Western orders. Walter Rose, Teeswater, Ont. 18-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, \$2.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 100. Exhibition matings, \$3.50 per 15. Orders booked. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 18-2

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS— Trap-nested and bred in line for 17 years. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. A. Reimer, Steinbach, Man. 16-3

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs for setting. Egg-laying and prize-winning strain. Choice stock. \$5.00 for 15. Mrs. J. C. Leslie, 1140 Riverdale Ave., Calgary. 16-8

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, two dollars and fifty cents per fifteen, ten dollars per hundred. Choice, farm run. Wm. Brommell, Rosebank, Man. 15-4

HATCHING EGGS—PURE BRED BARRED Rock, \$2.00, and Single Comb White Leghorn, \$1.50 per fifteen. Mrs. Geo. Robson, Dinsmore, Sask. 16-3

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS— My cockerels are of choicest breeding and mated to my heaviest winter layers. \$2.00 per fifteen. Frank Davey, Creelman, Sask. 15-4

CUSTOMERS IN THE FOUR WESTERN Provinces. Are you one? Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, best laying strains. Eggs, \$3 per 15. C. C. Ewing, Lacombe, Alta. 18-2

MRS. A. COOPER, TREESBANK, MAN.— Busy "B" Barred Rock eggs, fifteen, \$3.50; thirty, \$6.00. Best Exhibition, fifteen, \$5.00. 12-8

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS AND Whites, good winter layers. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$7.00 per 100; Whites, \$2.00 setting. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 13-8

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL is by Dominion Express Money Order.

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—FOUR DIFFERENT STRAINS, absolutely pure bred and splendid layers. Mating list free. Order eggs now. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 13-8

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15, or \$7.00 per 100. W. W. Willenbrook, Box 515, Macoun, Sask. 16-4

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100. Dell Cheley, Carnduff, Sask. 18-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE VIGOROUS birds, Canadian, American prize-winning strain, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$12 for 144. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 17-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS—THE blue ringlet kind, from imported stock, two dollars per 15. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 17-3

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, HEAVY laying strain. Exhibition pens, \$3.00; Utility, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 18-6

McOPA EGGS FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, all winter layers, not just March starters, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5 per 45. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 18-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PURE BRED. Awarded 46 prizes, 4 silver cups, Regina, 1917. Eggs, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per 15. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 18-2

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCHING, Single and Rose Comb, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30. Good layers, from prize stock. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 18-7

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—BABY chicks, 30 cents each; \$25.00 per 100. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. A. M. Tamblin, Corretta Dell Poultry Farm, Delisle, Sask. 18-2

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON, REGAL WHITE Wyandotte, none better, \$2.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. D. Gibson, Tynon, Sask. 18-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 setting. Delano-Ferris strain. Infertiles replaced. Diamond Poultry Yards, Diamond City, Alta. 18-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Selected pen from farm stock from eggs of prize winning winter layers, \$2.50 for 15; \$12.00 per 100. Box 67, Kronau, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$3.50 for setting of 8. Also White Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. Edmundson, Sifton P.O., Sask. 18-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN REGAL strain, \$1.50 setting; \$5 per 50; \$8 per 100; from good laying, thrifty birds. H. M. McChesne, Borden, Sask. 18-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM FINEST FREE range flock in the West, \$2.00 setting; 3 for \$5.00. W. Hurst, Delisle, Sask. 13-6

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$7.00 per 100, prepaid. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 12-7

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE AND FEW PLY- mouth Rock eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per dozen. Mrs. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 15-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per 45; \$7.00 per 100. Alex. Davidson, Baring, Sask. 16-7

BARRED ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS, laying strains. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. Poplar Grove Farm, Busby, Alta. 15-4

S. C. REDS—NOTHING BUT REDS 13 YEARS. Eggs same price, \$2.00 setting; 3 for \$5.00. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN'S Regal and Burgess strains, \$3. for 15. Miss Ewens, Bethany, Manitoba. 16-3

EGGS FROM CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, \$1.00 per setting of 15. W. C. Davis, Box 181, Springside, Sask. 16-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH- ing, Shoemaker strain, \$1.50 per 13; \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Mary Currie, Bowden, Alberta. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—REGAL STRAIN. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$10.00 per 100. J. L. Pinder, Bladworth, Sask. 16-4

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.25 per setting of fifteen. J. A. McQuay, Bowsman River, Man. 16-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FARM RANGE. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100; \$1.25 per 15. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 15-5

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SETTING, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.00 per 100. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 15-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM "BUSY B" Barred Rocks, free range, \$2.50 for 15 eggs. D. E. Klinck, Pangman, Sask. 15-4

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 per 15. S. C. White Leghorn, \$1.50 per 15. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 15-5

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pen of prize winners at Brandon, \$2.00 per fifteen. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man. 17-3

EGGS FROM MY PRIZE WINNING BRED- to-lay strain Barred Rocks, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 17-4

SEND DIME FOR SAMPLE COPY POULTRY Journal, Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. 14-2

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

EGGS FROM CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30. Allan Thomson, Wolsely, Sask. 17-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED HATCH- ing eggs, per setting, \$2.00. Pearl E. Rhodes, Assiniboia, Sask. 17-3

ROSE COMBED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from prize winning stock, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. R. B. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 17-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15. Good laying strain. M. W. Pedlow, Winkler, Man. 17-3

SELECTED, PURE, WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$9.00, 100. Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 17-4

PEDIGREED BARRON LEGHORNS, FIFTEEN eggs, \$2.00. Oliver Young, Port Arthur, Ont. 17-2

EXPRESS PAID ON EGGS—SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns, setting, \$2.00. D. Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask. 17-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, from Manitoba Provincial Show champions, \$3 setting. E. H. Smart, Moosomin, Sask. 17-3

HIGH CLASS BARRED ROCKS, BRED TO lay and show. Eggs, \$2.00 per fifteen. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 17-4

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 for 45; \$5.00 for 100. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 18-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15. Turkey eggs, \$2.50 for 8. Mrs. Gwyn, Vancoy, Sask. 18-2

BIRD BROS. STRAIN BRONZE TURKEYS— Toms, \$7. Twelve eggs, \$5. E. Miller, Gravesend, Sask. 18-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain, \$2.50 for 15, or \$12.00 per hundred. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 18-4

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, two dollars setting. Mrs. Pearson, Esterhazy, Sask. 18-2

SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.25 per 15. William Moffat, Jr., Rosendale, Man. 18-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Wm. Myers, Wauchope, Sask. 18-2

PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS for hatching, \$2 per 15 eggs. Mrs. B. T. Weekman, Box 97, Rouleau, Sask. 18-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. C. W. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 18-2

GUINEA ROOSTER WANTED. SEND PARTIC- ulars to F. R. McLean, Keeler, Sask. 18-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.00 per 15. Miss Palmer, Ridgeville, Man. 17-3

FARM LANDS

WE HAVE FOR SALE, THROUGH FORE- closure, 10,000 acres nearly all in one township in western Saskatchewan. Our instructions are to clear it up as quickly as possible. Some choice sections of wheat land, \$16.00 per acre; other sections for mixed farming, \$12.00 per acre; others again eminently suitable for stock raising and grain growing, \$8.50 per acre. Good soil throughout; in a prosperous district. Easy terms of payment. If you want new land or desire to change, get in touch with us. Simpson, Mitchell & Fwing, 701 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 18-4

RANCH—320 ACRES EXCELLENT RANCH land in the Foot Hills, 45 miles west of Calgary. Located in a nice valley with evergreen trees on hills all around. Good fishing, good shooting. Lots of best spring water. Well protected from all storms. Very little snow. Serviceable log buildings. Lots open range. Splendid place to run stock. Price \$15.00 acre. Terms arranged. J. C. Leslie and Co., 302 Beveridge Block, Calgary. 18-9

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 18-4

TO FARMERS' WIVES—ONE FARMER'S wife entirely furnished her house by commissions earned by sending us the names of farmers in her district who contemplated selling their place. Does this interest you? Communicate with Canadian Colonization and Development Co., Calgary, Alta. 17-2

IMPROVED QUARTER OR HALF SECTION farms in Saskatchewan. Write for list showing prices, location and full particulars. General Administration Society, Regina, Sask. 17-6

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS, POULTRY Ranches, Dairy Farms and Cattle Ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 How. St., Vancouver B.C. 17-2

FOR SALE—480 ACRES, 4 MILES FROM railroad station. Write, S. Jenkins, Findlater, Sask. 16-3

WESTERN CANADA FARMS OF ALL SIZES and descriptions. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 17-1

WANTED TO RENT—IMPROVED FARM WITH implements. Give full particulars. W. Henderson, 466 Spence, Winnipeg. 17-4

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 17-4

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE NICHOLS & SHEPPARD steam plowing engine, 25 horse-power, double cylinder and Red River special separator, 40 x 60, complete with Garden City wing feeder. All in good order. Price \$2200. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 17-2

STUMP PULLER—ONE ONLY, HAND POWER, slightly used, but in excellent condition. Only reason for selling is that every stump on farm has been pulled. Write quickly. Apply Box 13, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—WELL DRILL, JETTING BIG, 1200 feet capacity, well equipped and in good order. Ross Stratton, John Wruth, Notting-ham, Sask. 16-3

BARGAIN—FOR SALE, SAWYER-MASSEY 27- horse plowing steam engine, nearly new. Case 20-horse steam engine, in good order. Write, S. Swanson, Semans, Sask. 16-4

40 x 64 GARR SCOTT SEPARATOR IN GOOD repair. Snap for quick sale, \$300. A. R. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 17-4

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SILK FLAGS FOR 25 CENTS. WE WILL send you a good quality silk Jack, Canadian Jack or U.S.A. flag, mounted on stick, size 10 x 15, or two size 7 x 10, or three size 4 x 6, for 25 cents. Address, Flag Dept., 319 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C. 17-4

AVOID DISASTROUS FIRES SUCH AS THE "Vermilion" by sending \$1.00 for a "Safety First" fire extinguisher. Should be in every farm home, barn, office, store or shop. Write Phoenix Home Supply Co., Phoenix Block Winnipeg. 17-1

HANDY DISC SHARPENER—DISCS SHARP- ened without taking apart. Merely press tool steel blade against disc wheels, and drive ahead. Thousands sold. Price \$7.00. J. N. Mertz, Weyburn, Sask. 17-3

WANTED—MIXED SCRAP IRON IN CARLOAD lots. Also any quantity of rubbers, brass, copper, rags. Deal with the Manitoba Woolen Stock & Metal Co., Winnipeg. 13-1

STEAM COAL—OF HIGHEST HEATING quality. Either coking or non-coking. Write, North West Coal Co., Box 1765, Edmonton, Alta. 13-1

CARLOAD OF GOOD FEED OATS, 90 CENTS per bushel, f.o.b. Stettler. H. Wik, Stettler, Alta. 13-1

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDERS LTD.—ESTI- mates on contracts, alterations and farm build- ings. Write, 1915 Osler St., Regina. 16-8

BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUPPLIES WITH Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents. 13-1

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

OUR SPRING PRICE LIST IS NOW READY. A postal card will bring it to you. Write today. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 8-1

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc., R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783. 13-1

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free 38-1

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- toon 6-1

SITUATIONS

STEAM ENGINEER WANTS POSITION ON plowing outfit; experienced on tractors. Apply to "Engineer," Box 6, Penseance, Sask. 18-2

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE 18-2

GET THE DAIRY FORMS

Perhaps some of your cows gave 25 pounds of milk yesterday, and some gave 22, the difference of three pounds in the day, a pound and a half in the milking might easily be overlooked. In fact, the smaller quantity might appear the larger on account of more foam on top, and might easily pass as the larger mess if not weighed.

But a pound and a half at a milking may amount in a lactation period to a thousand pounds and that is worth consideration.

In the plan of cow-testing advocated by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, no man could be a thousand pounds astray in his judgment between two cows, for he would have the weight given by each cow jotted down at the time. Some men weigh three days per month, many prefer to weigh daily, it is better. The two different printed forms are available for free distribution. Write and get them, stating which you prefer, the daily or three-day form.

"I Would Not Part with it for \$10,000"

So writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. In like manner testify over 100,000 people who have worn it. Conserve your body and life first.

The Natural Body Brace

Overcomes WEAKNESS and ORGANIC AILMENTS of WOMEN AND MEN. Develops erect, graceful figure.

Brings restful relief, comfort, ability to do things, health and strength.

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	Per 100	Per 1,000
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1-2 ft.	5.00	
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Hybrid Plums, 8-4 ft., each.	.60	
Native Wild Plums, 12-2 ft., each.	.15	
Lilacs and Honeysuckles, 8 ft., each.	.50	
Lilacs for Hedging, per 100	5.00	
Maple Trees, 6-7 ft., each	.80	
Maple Trees, 4-5 ft., each.	.40	
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Express paid on all orders of \$3 and over. Printed instructions mailed to every order. 26 years in business in Virden.		
10,000 Willow Cuttings for	\$35.00	
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John Caldwell - Virden, Man.		

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MONUMENTS

Farm Machinery

Size of Tractors

Naturally the farmer, when he comes to the point where he is ready to buy a tractor, will ask two questions. What size tractor shall I buy? How many horses will it displace for me?

Neither one of these questions can be answered in a way which will apply to every case. The selection of a tractor, and its ability to displace horses after it is selected, both depend upon circumstances which are different with every individual, hence it is impossible to announce any rule which will apply. The best the farmer can do is to profit by the experience of other farmers who have used tractors and whose conditions approximate somewhere near to what his own happen to be.

Tractors now have been used so numerous and under so many kinds of conditions during the last two or three years that it is fair to draw some conclusions which may be considered average and which serve as a really safe guide to the farmer who is considering the purchase of a tractor. These conclusions refer particularly to the size of the tractor which, under normal conditions, most likely will give satisfaction upon a farm of a given size, and what its effect likely will be, again under average conditions, as regards the displacement of horses.

Very recently the writer was privileged to examine the results of a questionnaire which was sent out to tractor owners, for the most part in the corn belt, and to analyze the replies. Eliminating those farmers who replied from sections of the country where the conditions are radically different from those to be found in the corn belt, and confining the examination to those replies which presumably come from farmers who are using tractors under conditions which are approximately uniform, some valuable conclusions are possible.

In all 193 replies were examined. Sixty-one of these farmers work farms under 200 acres in size, including the popular quarter-section farm. Eighty operate farms which vary in size between 201 and 400 acres, while 52 work farms about 401 acres in size, but not exceeding a section save in a very few instances.

Tractors Fitted to Farms

The first general fact revealed by an examination of these replies is that there is in practice a progressive increase in the rating of the tractor and its plow-pulling capacity to correspond with the progressive increase in the size of the farms. A consideration of the following figures will make this clear:

Of the 61 farmers on farms of less than 200 acres 20 per cent. use an 8-16 tractor; three per cent. a 9-18; 24 per cent. a 10-20; 19 per cent. a 12-25, while 18 per cent. use tractors of lower, or higher rating or tractor attachments. In this group it is evident that the 8-16 and the 10-20 are the most popular.

Among the 80 farmers who work from 201 to 400 acres 17½ per cent. use an 8-16; 27½ per cent. use a 12-25; 12½ per cent. use tractors of higher or lower rating than those mentioned. In this group there is a noticeable diminution of the popularity of the 8-16, while the 10-20 and the 15-25 are favorites, with the 13-30 making its appearance.

In the third group, where the farms are above 401 acres, of 52 farmers 23 per cent. use the 10-20; six per cent. the 12-25; 23 per cent. the 20-40; 13½ per cent. the 20-40; six per cent. the 25-50; 13½ per cent. the 30-60, and the only 14 per cent. used tractor rated below a 10-20. The predominant choice in this group is for the tractors which rate between the 10-20 and the 20-40, with as many 30-60's in use as there are of the 20-40's.

How the size of the tractor increases progressively with the size of the farm is evident. This is important to know, as these are actual experiences of farmers who are receiving satisfactory service from their machines.

The replies give also some indication of the effect tractors have had upon the question of the displacement of

horses. Nothing but averages can be considered here. Upon some farms horses have not been displaced. Some have disappeared from others. There is no rate of displacement which can be considered to be valid, as this is a matter which depends upon the individual farmer and is determined to a large extent by the character of the crops he raises.

Starting with the government established relation of six horses as normal equipment on a farm of 160 acres in size, the farmers who reported from farms of less than 200 acres say they have retained an average of five horses to the farm, only one less than the average equipment for farms of that size. In the next group, on farms of 201 to 400 acres, an average of seven horses has been retained. Ten horses in the average number retained by the 52 farmers included in the class who farm more than 401 acres.

It is probably certain that another investigation, conducted in territory where conditions are more varied, would result in somewhat different results. But for corn belt conditions the foregoing may be considered as fairly representative. This notion is confirmed by results of other investigations which have been conducted in the past by government agents and by state agents. Their conclusions do not depart far from those announced above, hence these may be accepted as typical.—F. M. Loomis, in Farm Engineering.

Preventing Separator Fires

As a result of a study of explosions in threshing machines the United States department of agriculture recommends that one or more of three measures be adopted to prevent loss from this cause. These are: (1) The installation of an efficient grounding system for the removal of static electricity from the machines; (2) the installation of a suction fan to remove smut and dust and to prevent the formation of an explosive

with the University of Idaho and by the Washington State College. These indicate that static electricity is the cause of the great majority of these accidents. The electricity may be produced in a number of ways by the operation of the machine during the threshing process and under certain conditions will readily ignite the dust-laden atmosphere within the thresher. It is generally agreed that before this can take place the dust must be fine and dry and in a state of suspension, but the exact conditions necessary to bring about an explosion have not been definitely determined. This uncertainty, it is said, is a strong argument for equipping all threshers with the preventive devices already named.

The best method, the investigations indicate, for carrying off any static electricity that may be produced, is to connect wires from all moving parts on the machine to one wire and to ground that wire. This is the method that has been adopted in the system recommended by the department specialists. In this system the common wire or conductor is grounded through a rod which should be driven at least three feet into the ground, which should be kept well moistened. There are connections to this conductor from the shaft of the cylinder, from the shakers, from the entire sieve, and from the metal casing of the stacker fan. These parts are the ones on which static electricity appears most likely to be generated. The common lead and its main branches are of No. 14 bare copper wire. The connections should be of flexible insulated wire coiled a sufficient number of times to permit full flexibility. The wire should be attached to the framework of wooden machines by staples, which should be of the insulated type or else there should be a cushion of rubber or other material between the staple and the wire. Otherwise the wire is likely to snap and break the circuit.

Remove Dust by Suction Fan

The installation of the suction fan is desirable because, before any explosion can occur, there must be a favorable mixture of dust and air. The purpose of the fan, therefore, is to remove the

consists of a tank mounted on top of the separator. This tank is filled with water containing soda, and in addition there is a bottle within it filled with sulphuric acid. A wire line, in which are mounted a number of fuses, connects the tank with the separator. If sufficient heat is developed within the separator, one or more of these fuses will melt. This breaks the wire line and releases a trigger, which in turn frees a tripping mechanism and causes a hammer within the tank to strike and break the bottle of sulphuric acid. The discharge of the sulphuric acid into the water containing soda forms carbon dioxide. This generates sufficient pressure to force the water through the discharge pipe and the discharge nozzles to all the crevices of the separator.

Location of Fuses

The locations of the fuses will vary with each type of machine. They must be such, however, that the fuses are sure to be reached either by the flame or the heat. On the other hand, they must be so placed that the wire connecting them will not be broken by the straw or by the moving parts of the separator. The location of the nozzles also depends upon the type of machine. Further details in regard to the construction of this device and of the two others will be furnished with blue prints upon application to the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering.

In recent years the number of explosions and fires in threshing machines appear to have been increasing to such an extent that the situation is now serious in many sections of the country. Definite reports of 166 such accidents were received by the field workers of the department and investigated. It is probable, however, that many more explosions occurred on which no report was made. Such accidents have been known to cause serious injuries to workmen and in addition are responsible for much destruction of property and for practically prohibitive insurance rates. For these reasons it is believed that the measures outlined for their prevention deserve the careful study of all concerned with grain threshing.

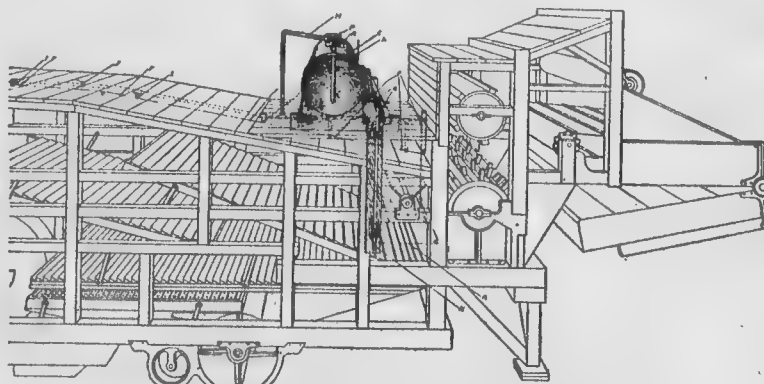
Machinery Demonstrations

From the large number of queries regarding the purchase and operation of field machinery, the interest already shown in the demonstration in the draft of plows at plowing matches; the clever advertisements announcing the introduction on new machines of all kinds; the shortage of reliable help and the fact that much new machinery has to be procured, the writer is convinced that well organized field trials of farm machines of all kinds, held during the summer months, would fill a long felt want; further, it would be in the interests of the manufacturer as well as the farmer, to have these trials put on.

There would be considerable work for those in charge. Plans would have to be well organized. There will be adverse criticism in every district. To escape criticism, do nothing, attempt nothing, say nothing and be nothing. This work can be done if the right men are put in charge. Remember after you put them in charge, support them. A few cannot do it all.

Let us suppose the town of Progress decides to have such a demonstration in connection with their annual plowing match or the summer fair. The directors of the Agricultural Society or the local Grain Growers' Association would call a meeting in co-operation with the implement men. If they seemed indifferent their respective head offices would assist. Explain the proposition and tell them, for example, that the farmers in the surrounding district would like to see the different makes of plows tried out, the draft of each tested, the important adjustments pointed out, new hitches demonstrated, to see whether they did all that was claimed. Perhaps there are some new harrow attachments, and we want to know if they are better than a section of an old drag harrow, and how much power is required for each?

This for the first year might be sufficient. But can't you see how tests of spring-tooth and duck-foot cultivators, full disc and cutaway disc harrows as well as tandem disc harrows might be instructive. A demonstration of stump



Automatic Fire Extinguisher for Use on Threshing Machines

A, galvanized tank 3-16 inch thick, 18 inches diameter, 44 inches long; B, main operating spring; C, acid bottle, 1 quart capacity; D, ratchet to hold spring back; E, dog to catch on ratchet; F, fuse locations; G, operating levers; H, outlet pipe; I, nozzles for spraying fluid; J, distribution pipe; K, wire connecting trigger; L, main tripping lever from fuse to dog; M, spring to operate trip; N, trigger to hold down trip; O, hammer for breaking bottle; P, 3-way valve; S, long pipe nipple for hose connection.

mixture of dust and air while the threshing is being carried on; and (3) the installation of a device to act as an automatic fire extinguisher which in the event of fire will not only save the machine but prevent the flames from spreading to the surrounding grain.

The first two of these devices have been tried with successful results in the field. The automatic fire extinguisher was not constructed until the threshing season had been closed, but it has been tested under severe conditions in the explosion galleries of the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, and in these tests it has operated successfully. It has also been tested under practical threshing conditions at the Government farm at Arlington and proved effective in extinguishing fires which were produced in different types of grain separators there.

A total of 27 tests were made in both places. In no case was there a failure to act promptly and efficiently, nor was there a premature action.

Studies of dust explosions and fires in grain separators have been carried on both by the department in co-operation

dust from the vicinity of the cylinder. The arrangement recommended by the investigators is to attach a suction fan to the top of the separator. This fan exhausts from above the cylinder and also from beneath the fan.

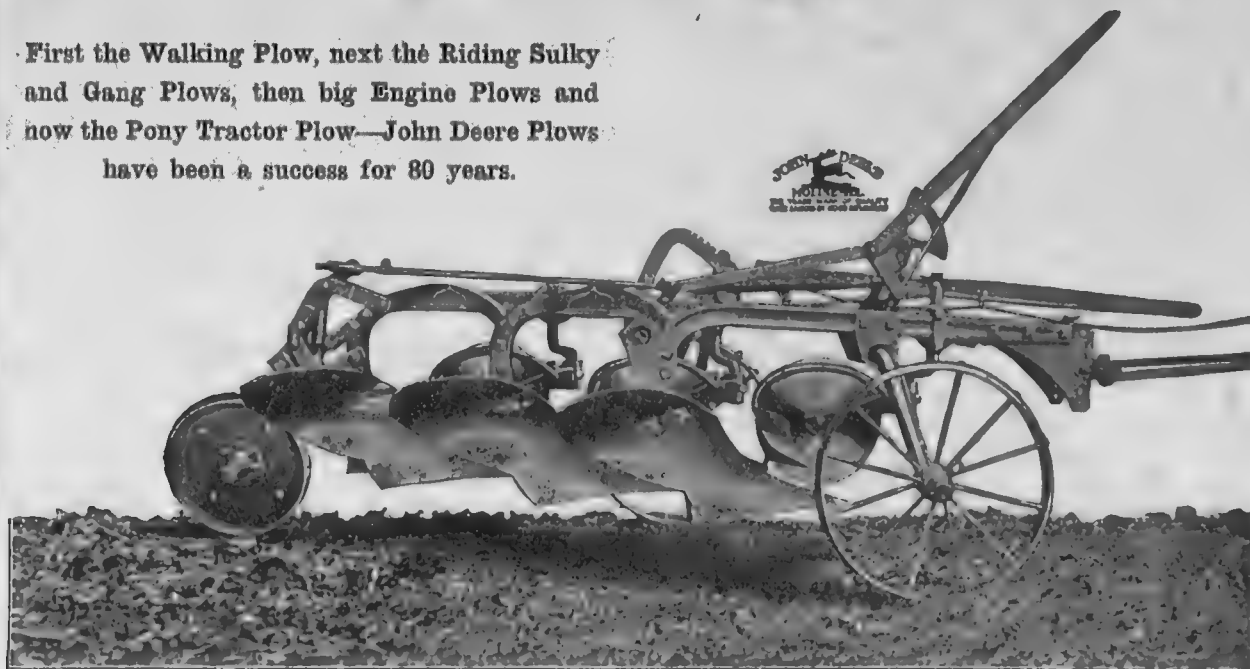
While it is pointed out that there is no way of absolutely demonstrating that either the grounding of the machine or the suction fan actually prevents explosions, the fact remains that no such occurrences have taken place, as far as is known, with separators that were properly equipped in this way. On the other hand, explosions are constantly occurring in other machines operated without them but otherwise under identical conditions.

Danger From Other Sources

These devices, however, do not remove all danger from fire, for in addition to electric sparks foreign materials which find entrance into the separator may start fires, and for this reason the automatic fire extinguisher is regarded as a desirable additional protection. This device, the details of which are shown in the accompanying illustration,



First the Walking Plow, next the Riding Sulky and Gang Plows, then big Engine Plows and now the Pony Tractor Plow—John Deere Plows have been a success for 80 years.



John Deere Light Tractor Plows can be furnished in Two, Three or Four Bottoms

John Deere Plow Bottoms give a special value to John Deere Pony Tractor Plows. They scour, wear well and make good seed beds.

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BRANCH HOUSES AT:
REGINA, SASK.
SASKATOON, SASK.

CALGARY, ALTA.
LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.



pulling machinery and also of the use of blasting powder in a district where the clearing of bush land was necessary. It could be put on by an expert from one of the companies advertising blasting powder and its uses so much.

You will need manure spreaders in the very near future. Would it interest you to see half a dozen tried out in the field? Seeing is believing and you could judge for yourself. You would see how narrow and wide wheels worked, also how many horses were required, the kind of work done and the operation of the machine. You would go home feeling satisfied that when the time came to buy you would make no mistake.

Tired Throwing Eggs at a Coon

Tests of vital importance to the district surrounding this town of Progress could be carried out to the benefit of every farmer in the community. If the district is undecided whether to stay with a moldboard plow that won't scour or get a disc plow—have a demonstration. You all know the advantage of the conservation of moisture in the West. To conserve moisture you must harrow as you plow. You have a right to see all the devices that are advertised for attaching to plows tried in actual field work. At a summer fair hay-stacking outfits might be seen at work. You are certainly tired throwing eggs at a coon, you want to see something of more interest, something educational, something that will mean greater success in your business of farming.

There are many districts where many tractors are going this spring. The prospective owners would doubtless feel better if they knew how many plows they could handle in their land. At a demonstration one tractor could plow. The power required to pull the plows could be obtained, the draw-bar horsepower being developed could be obtained and made very clear to those especially interested. You would know exactly what 30-60 means the next time some man tries to sell you a tractor. Different hitches could be shown and

the experts would show you every "kink" they knew.

There is no doubt that the motor contests of the past have served their purpose, insofar as the improvement of the farm tractor is concerned, but on the other hand the data sheets issued and published broadcast means absolutely nothing to the average man. Like the man from Missouri, you want to be shown how the outfit works in your land, and how many gallons of kerosene are required to plow an acre at home.

A good executive would have many details to work out. If the demand was evident reliable companies would co-operate, and the others, well, their finish would be in sight. We want good implements and we want to see them operate under local conditions. Implement men want satisfied customers. These demonstrations should be arranged to take in a wide territory and be held at some central point and not where some "pull" locates them. Lay petty jealousies aside in this campaign for better implements.

The Agricultural college in Texas has recently set aside 200 acres for demonstration work in field machinery suitable to Texas. They have offered to co-operate with the experimental departments of the machine companies.

For the next few years when so many men have, from necessity, to purchase power machinery, every summer fair worthy of the name of an educational exhibition, ought to endeavor to serve their farmer friends in some such work as outlined. It is all very well to see rows and rows of machinery, but give your patrons a chance to see something beside a fanning mill at work.

Start something. We hear about better crops, better stock, better poultry marketing, but what about better implements?—J. M. S., Sask.

More than 500 Fordson tractors have already been ordered by the Canadian farmers from the Canada Food Board through their Provincial Departments of Agriculture. It is now certain that the remainder of the 1,000 tractors purchased by the Ford Board will be taken

up, and it is expected that the Board will be called upon to exercise its option on at least part of the additional thousand.

WATCHING LUBRICATION

Lubrication is one of the essential things about a gas engine and whenever there is a temptation to make adjustments with the oiling devices of an engine, one should be very loathe to do it, no matter how great the temptation may be. This is particularly true of tractor motors when mechanical lubricators are employed. These lubricators are fitted with sight feeds so one may judge as to the fact of their working correctly. If they seem to be all right, don't let anyone tempt you to fool with them. The penalty of failure to get lubricating oil to all essential parts while a tractor is working out in the open field is too great to run the risk from a mere desire to learn "how that thing works." You can afford to go in ignorance, or to write to the maker of the oiler who will be glad to send you fully illustrated circulars of its workings.

All of which goes to show that one should have a reasonably certain knowledge of what he is attempting to do before starting to adjust a gasoline engine.

TO BAR ANTHRACITE

A conference of coal operators and miners with the fuel controller was held at Ottawa last week, and it was practically decided that no hard, anthracite coal from Pennsylvania would be shipped west of Winnipeg this year. Sir George Foster presided at the gathering, which was also attended by Fuel Controller Magrath and Assistant United States Fuel Controller Neal.

The western operators contended that they are in a position to supply all the coal needs from Fort William west, providing they are assured that the field will be left to themselves and that Pennsylvania anthracite stay east of the lakes. They have so represented to Fuel Controller Garfield of the United

States, and today the question was threshed out in conference.

The operators declared that they had a sufficient supply of lignite to meet all needs and that the mines would work to capacity to provide it. Representatives of the miners asserted that they would give an undertaking that there would be no labor troubles during the season.

The difficulty of storing lignite outside during the summer without depreciation of its fuel qualities was called to their attention. The operators urged that householders be requested to put in their supply under cover early in the season.

Fuel Controller Magrath was inclined to the belief that performance should be shown before any agreement was entered into on the matter. It was not his intention to take any chances of a fuel famine in the west in spite of the promises of the operators. It was finally decided that they be given until June to show, by the amount mined and hauled, that they could carry out their promises. If results justify it, it is considered probable that no anthracite will be shipped west of Winnipeg.

DAIRY COUNCIL FOR CANADA

Bylaws and a constitution for a Dominion-wide organization to be known as the Dairy Council of Canada are being prepared by F. M. Logan, dairy commissioner of Saskatchewan. The new organization, according to Mr. Logan, is expected to be definitely formed before the fall, and will include representatives of practically all dairy associations within the Dominion. A decision will then be made as to where the head office will be established.

Mr. Logan has been in communication with dairy organizations in all provinces, and the project is looked upon with favor. The primary object of the organization is to establish a medium of speech for the dairy interests of Canada. It is also expected that the organization will establish standard grades of cream and butter, and also standard packages for marketing.



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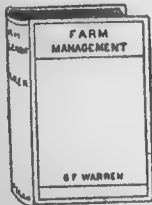
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By G. F. WARREN



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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Free Trade in Wool

Recommendations of War Trade Board

By Edward W. Reynolds

Free Trade in wool is the latest request to be placed before the United States War Trade Board by the Canadian War Trade Board, representing the many wool interests in the Dominion. This decision was arrived at after an important conference between the Canadian War Trade Board, the Canadian Wool Growers' Co-operative Company, The Canadian Wool Dealers' Association, The Canadian Woollen Manufacturers and the Canadian Wool Commission.

The conference was held at the Board's headquarters in Ottawa on Friday, April 19, at the request of the many interests which are seeking redress of their grievances, and the outcome, if it is granted by the American end of the North American wool business, will, or is expected to, satisfy everybody.

No Option on Wool

For many months past, the woollen manufacturers, mill owners, etc., have been interested in having a complete embargo placed on the exportation of Canadian wool from Canada to the United States, on the ground that the Australasian wool growers will object to a further apportionment of Australasian wool for Canada at 15 pence a pound while the Canadian wool growers are getting upwards of 80 cents a pound for their wool in the United States. To combat this, the sheepmen throughout Canada, as has already been described in The Grain Growers' Guide, met in Toronto to form a Dominion-wide organization. When this was formed, the company sent representatives to Ottawa offering the authorities, Canadian wool for war work, at prices as of July first last. So far, the Canadian government has not taken up any option on Canadian wool.

As a result of this trip to Ottawa, and the fact that the Canadian sheepmen are now able to look after their own interests, two other organizations have been formed. The one is the Canadian Wool Dealers' Association, which consists of men who go between the grower and the manufacturer. These men have been practically put out of business in Canada since the Canadian Wool Commission commenced handling all the wool for the British government which practically controls the world's wool supply outside of Canada and South America. Under these circumstances, the dealers have only Canadian wools to handle, and much less of that now that the Canadian Wool Growers' Co-operative Limited was formed. The Pullers' Association has been formed along similar lines to that of the dealers.

Two-day Conference

It was because each of these interests seemed to be pulling a different way that the conference was held. It gave the Canadian War Trade Board a chance to study the situation and find out where it is at. The conference lasted nearly two days and each interest was permitted to explain its own viewpoint. The wool growers declared that it would be suicidal to stop the exportation of Canadian wool to the United States, as it would do the Canadian mills no good—they use very little of the grade grown in Canada, on account of the absence of combing facilities—and it would mean the virtual extinction of the Canadian sheep industry, which is now beginning to come into its own.

Representatives of the manufacturers made it somewhat plain that they did not want Canadian wool, but gave the War Trade Board to understand that the continued exportation of Canadian wool across the border might cause trouble in that the Australians would not want to send their wool to Canada under such circumstances.

Some manufacturers who wanted to make sure of some Canadian wools, wanted to know if the Canadian War Trade Board could make arrangements with the U.S. authorities to have Canadian wools preserve their identity

while in the United States as by so doing the Canadian manufacturers could get them re-exported to Canada. This plan was declared impossible. A thoroughly representative committee was appointed and requested to draw up some suggestions the Canadian War Trade Board might adopt and forward on to the United States War Trade Board.

This committee consisted of Messrs. H. S. Allen and J. D. Wilson, representing the growers; H. B. Andrews and H. J. Carter, representing the wool dealers; W. E. Paton and R. Thomson, representing the wool manufacturers; R. H. Ferris and J. J. Daly, representing the wool pullers, and George Pattinson, representing the Canadian Wool Commission. Mr. R. H. Ferris acted as of the country this year. This will be secretary.

Suggestions Submitted

After some deliberation the committee submitted the following suggestions:—

1. That the Canadian War Trade Board request that the United States War Trade Board continue to allow the free export of Canadian-grown wools, both fleece and pulled, to the United States of America on the basis that free trading is permitted in the same without exercising the government import options.

2. And further, that the Canadian War Trade Board petition the United States War Trade Board to allow unrestricted export to Canada for both military and civilian purposes of spot wools held in the United States of America under guarantee, from the importer that the raw material is not re-exported.

3. In order to encourage the import of foreign free wools that the Canadian government remove the embargo at present in effect which prohibits the re-export from Canada to the United States of America of foreign free wool now held, or in future imported into Canada, the export of this to be under license.

4. That the Canadian government in the case of granting clause three will allow on re-export of the wool a rebate of 99 per cent. of the duty which has been paid. This is already being done in the case of wool pulled in Canada from foreign skins.

The committee further suggested that the question of options to purchase by the Canadian manufacturers or Canadian dealers of Canadian-grown wools be postponed for further action or consideration until the Canadian War Trade Board has had some intimation from the American War Trade Board as to their intended action or decision upon questions brought up in this resolution.

Export Trade in Wool

That the export of Canadian wools is now an important feature of the Canadian export business is gained from a knowledge of the fact that upwards of 10,000,000 pounds of Canadian wool is expected to go out of the country this year. This will be worth about \$7,000,000.

Realizing this, members of the Canadian War Trade Board suggested that it would be advisable to continue permission to export wool as a means of helping to reduce Canada's unfavorable trade balance against the United States. This adverse balance amounts to about \$400,000,000 against Canada, and Sir Robert Borden's efforts to create credits in Washington have not so far reached full fruition. In the meantime, the Canadian War Trade Board is doing all it can to stabilize trade, therefore to let \$7,000,000 worth of wool go out of the country when it will not be missed, as the British government is seeing to it that the Canadian mills are kept supplied with all the wool they need, is one way of helping to bring about the desired trade balance. It also incidentally helps the Canadian sheepman to develop his business, and make the sheep industry one of the most important in agricultural Canada.

Screenings

"What can I use to clean carpets?" asked the young bride of her elderly friend, an experienced housekeeper. "Several things are good," was the answer; "but the best thing will probably be your husband."

"We were slowly starving to death," said the famous explorer at the boarding house table, "but we cut up our boots and made soup of them, and this sustained life." "Hush! hush! Not so loud," whispered the boarders on each side. "The landlady might hear you."

"Look here," said the wife, reading a newspaper. "I see from statistics given here that every third baby born in the world is a Chinese." "Yes?" said the husband. "Then thank the Lord that this is our first."

They had lost their way in their new and expensive car.

"There's a sign, dear," she said to her husband, who got out of the car and flashed his flashlight on the board.

"Are we on the right road?" she asked.

He read: "To the Poorhouse." "Yes," he answered. "We're on the right road and we didn't know it."



"How much did you pay for them eggs, Biddy?" enquired Pat.

"Forty-foive cints a dozen, Pat," replied Biddy.

"Oh, wirra!" exclaimed Pat. "we can't afford to ate eggs at that price. Put them down cellar till they get cheaper, an' then we'll ate them."

Three or four tawny spots appeared here and there on the little boy's blue knicker-bockers. Attracted by his cheery smile, two kindly old ladies stopped to talk to him and "wondered why his mother did not patch with a color to match." The little boy blushed deeply and then burst out:

"That ain't no patch; that's me."

An eminent astronomer explained in a lecture that a certain star looked no bigger than a threepence a hundred miles away. After the lecture one of his audience said to him:

"Are you not a Scotchman?"

"I am," said the famous man proudly; "but tell me how you knew that."

"I knew it because nobody but a Scotchman would trouble about a threepence one hundred miles away."



"What would your mother say, little boy," demanded the passer-by virtuously, "if she could hear you swear like that?"

"She'd be tickled to death if she could hear it," answered the bad little boy. "She's stone deaf."

"Whom does the baby favor?" enquired the friend of the family solicitously.

"Nobody," said Jimmie, who had been reading the war news. "He's neutral."

"Gladys," said her mother, "you stood on the porch quite a while with that young man last night."

"Why, mother," replied Gladys, "I only stood there for a second."

"Yes," said mother, "but I'm sure I heard the third and the fourth."

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The Winning of the Liberty Bond

Continued from Page 8

liminary races—just express right over to Toledo, O., where the first \$10,000 stake was to be raced, and show the sharp-shooters the largest money-winner of the season. Toledo's classic was called The Liberty Bond, and while it had a face value of \$10,000, it was really worth much more. The winner was presented with one of our splendid Liberty Bonds, of the value of \$10,000, and the other starters were to divide the entrance money received for the race, on the 50, 30 and 20 per cent. plan, making the race worth almost double its assigned value. I had engaged Patsy McGonigal as valet extraordinary, and as he was all I thought he was, never did a horse have more expert attention than did Wish at the hands of that canny Celt. We arrived in fine order at the new fair-grounds track at Toledo, finding it a place of attractions, comfort and joy, and all the old guard of Grand Circuit attaches, from the king-makers to the score-card boys, were there. Without exception they queried if I had brought over a new clam, or was I in possession of something worth while?

I pitied the poor fellows, even though they thought (and said) I was making my annual donation to the Grand Circuit's sinking-fund. Said I, "This one looks like cash in the bank now, but he may be an over-draft before the week is ended." Meanwhile, race day was only three days off, and I could hardly wait for it to arrive, for I thought, and felt that I had a well-founded right to think, I had by far the best horse of the field in my green gelding, Wish.

The first fleecy cloud came floating over my otherwise dreamy horizon the day before the race, when I asked Patsy how the horse was, on my arrival at the track. He looked a little careworn and said, "Fine, except he hasn't eaten just as well as I would like." And that little cloud became a canopy for the entire heavens by the next morning, or the day of the race, when he told me frankly that Wish had not eaten two quarts of oats since we landed in Toledo, and that he looked very gaunt.

Race time came and he warmed up chipper as a lark, the new arrivals all complimenting me on his perfection of gait. But I noticed all too plainly that he looked thin and drawn, and when the pooling began, instead of getting all the tickets I could buy on him, as I had planned, I was content to let a few other men cut into my prize water melon. Meanwhile Rufus appeared in the colors I had designed to be the most striking, and at the same time dignified, color-scheme ever seen on the Big Ring. It was maroon, with gold trimmings, even unto the trousers. The cap had a crown of gold with maroon visor, easily seen in any part of the mile, being at once distinguished from any other driver's colors on the "Raging Grand."

Somehow, haunted as I was with the thought that my heart's dear wish was hanging in the balance, the probability of its being unfulfilled was my intuition as the race was called. As I had suggested to Rufus, he trailed in second place until the stretch was reached, then pulled out for his drive to the wire. When my eyes could measure the distance rightly, my first shock in nine months, struck to the very marrow of my bones. Wish was fading, fading, fading. Lack of feed, of nourishment of any kind, had taken its toll. He had the speed, but strength was lacking. He finished third, that heat, in 2:04; fifth the second one in 2:05, and sixth the third and last heat in 2:05, and with each one my heavy heart sank deeper into the abysmal depths of defeat and despair.

My little company of loyal friends from home journeyed back poorer, sadder and very much wiser men. The "Blazer" Johnston Stable continued on along the Circuit, hardly a day passing without some new plan of getting Wish to eat even half enough oats to give him strength to race being given a trial, but each scheme, new or ancient, failed utterly. Poor Patsy—I felt sorrier for him than for any other member of the combination! He lost sleep trying to devise some inducement that would appeal to that steed's appetite.

Oats were hidden in the straw, they were sprinkled with powdered sugar, they were saturated with molasses, then with pure maple syrup, if you please; they were chopped and mixed with apples and carrots—but steadily that horse declined to eat. Most of the time he spent peeping sadly through the cracks of his stall, as if looking for some over-due rural friend. Said Patsy: "He has me buffaloed for fair. If he had failed to eat at home after hard work, I could in part account for his actions now. But he was a regular glutton there—never missed a feed."

For the next six weeks we tried every remedy suggested on the race track, a most prolific place (need I remark?) for suggestions on any and every subject. We tried keeping him at a farm-house at North Randall. At Columbus we kept him in a tent. At Youngstown he was stabled in a horse-car. Same old story—no oats for Wish. Corn, in every form that science has devised, was offered and as promptly refused by my eatless horse. Somebody with a massive brain mentioned the capsule form of food. It had been successfully tried on the human race—why not on a race horse? Accordingly, I had a noted manufacturing chemist dope me out a stock of capsules, each one guaranteed to produce as much strength as eight ears of corn or four quarts of oats. Poor old Wish, I tried them on him faithfully, but he did not take kindly to the triumphs of modern science, becoming merely an adept at expectoration.

The Poughkeepsie meeting dragged around and we had made seven starts without once getting a place. My lacerated nerves would stand the rasp no longer, so I ordered the total abstinence shipped back to the corn belt of Illinois. The jibes and jests of the Grand Circuit wits had almost broken my mirthful resolution regarding Methusalem, while running the gauntlet of the fans back home was more painful than any ordeal I had been up against for many a year. Once home I stayed pretty close there, all fall and winter, nursing one large and painful sore spot.

What, moreover, was my surprise to hear from Patsy that when he led Wish out of the car on the return home, he sniffed the familiar air like the elixir of life, and as soon as he landed in his old stall, became a ravenous gourmand, crazy for everything a horse was ever known to eat! As for poor old disconsolate Rufus, he half-heartedly worked him along through the fall, putting some stiff miles under his belt to find out whether it was fast work, or what, that caused the missing link in Wish's eating apparatus. But Wish actually picked up, gaining many pounds on the hardest kind of work, and the mystery became harder to fathom. In five weeks' time he was the picture of health, and I imported a free-for-all pacer for a special try-out, just to satisfy myself whether he would race or not. With all my sorrow fresh upon me, yet I had one day of satisfaction, before the season closed, for he gave that pacer such a trimming that if I could have gotten such a race out of him in that Liberty Bond stake, he would have paralyzed the whole field. Think of two heats in 2:03 and 2:03½, and the third one back in 2:02½! Who could blame me for thinking I had the champion money-winner of the year when I had left home four months before?

And of course I fell for him again. I went through another winter of mixed hope and fear and scheming. To find some way to make that trotter eat away from home as he would in his own stall—that was the problem.

Training time came, and with it time to enter, and, with many misgivings I again named Wish, chestnut gelding by Noble Worthy, in the Liberty Bond stake at Toledo. One of the turf papers commented on the fact that Jerry "Blazer" Johnston was entering the famous food conservator, Wish, in the classics again. Another observed as follows: "Blazer Johnston, the Illinois owner, is scoreing more cash in the Liberty Bond stake. Why don't he buy a \$10,000 Liberty Bond and save money!" But my heart strings had become calloused to criticism, so

I passed these witticisms by half believing the scribes were right in poking fun at my expense. Meanwhile, had not our experiences of the year before kept towering before us like a dragon of old, we would have been the most enthusiastic bunch of speed merchants in the world, for never did a horse train so stunningly as Wish. The final workout was a pair of miles each in 2:04, done with the ease and grace of an aeroplane, and the final test a heat in 2:03, last half in :58½, last quarter in :29 flat.

Said I, "Patsy, my boy, have you any plans for trying out when we get away from home?"

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I have. I want to suggest your taking every familiar object around his stall with us to Toledo."

"All right," I answered, "everything goes but the ground under it, and possibly a little of that."

Accordingly, when it came time to ship, these are a few of the things that were loaded into the car billed for the Ohio city: The entire inside lining of the stall, in which Wish had spent the winter, the lumber having been taken down bodily, and hinged together for easy handling and placing when we should arrive; a young tree in front of the stable door, potted (or rather half-barreled) for shipment; a very odorous and aggressive billy goat; a lame goose; a rough-and-tumble Shetland pony; not to mention Wish's own individual wood feed box, dismantled from the wall, and about a ton of other accessories.

When the pilgrimage started to the train, I sensed my first feelings of disappointment. Wish hung back, showing all too plainly that he knew he was being taken from his own fireside. Once on the train, moreover, my fears became more ominous, for he ate very sparingly of the splendid menu Patsy had prepared, with special care, for him.

Race day came at Toledo, after four days of intensive food conservation on the part of Wish. How much I would have liked, how much I would have given, to have gotten him to the race in his form of the fall before, when he trimmed that pacer! Why, the field he met would have been a bad last in every heat. But—no use; the barrier between me and a true-blue race horse looked more insurmountable now than ever after he had finished 2:4-7 in 2:04½, 2:04½ and 2:05½.

Thereafter I tagged with the Circuit for four weeks, enduring the focused jeers and sarcasms of the wags before I once more turned my furrowed face towards the corn fields. The remaining weeks of the summer and early fall were little more than a vacant space for me. I tried to forget that trotters had ever been my hobby. For more than a month I never crossed the entrance to the track, though Patsy and poor old Rufe continued to valet and train Wish, as a means of soothing their sore feelings, more than for any other reason, though heaven knows working that horse at his home track was one of the most alluring jobs a trainer could fall heir to. Wish did nothing but trot and eat, every workout a triumph to the driver, and every meal one of joy to his valet. Inability to masticate away from home was not a constitutional ailment—that had been proven beyond a doubt. What the loose screw in his make-up might be was a mystery beyond my powers of conception. Equally difficult was it for all other horsemen, including a squad of veterinarians, of high reputation in all branches of their science. At last the old desire to see the track, the horses, and all the environs of racing, dispelled my gloom and workout day once more found me on the fence, watch in hand, the furrows of disappointment fast melting from my brow.

A mile in 2:03, smooth as velvet and easy as water running down hill, brushed the remaining regret from my mind. Here at home, at least, I could revel in the thrill of owning a grand trotter, if one not a success away from his own surroundings. Perfect in gait, perfect in manners, no grander individual ever seen, in conformation fit for a king's mount. If he had disclosed one

fault, aside from the fateful inability, or unwillingness, to eat away from home I could have seen and heard the auctioneer sever my relations with him without a murmur. But in not one place or spot, on the track, or in the barn, could I fault him, save in that. And, as we were positive that it was not hard work or physical weakness, I held onto him, in the face of a storm of criticism and disappointment.

Mrs. Blazer said: "Sell him, Jerry!" When she wanted to impress me she always called me Jerry, sometimes Jeremiah, my Biblical title. "Go in for some other sport. If not, buy another horse, for goodness sake. Even the ladies of the Knitting Club are twitting me about your Hoover horse!" "Old pard," said I, "I have just one more card to play. If it don't win, I shall apply for admission to the Elks' home and spend the rest of my days in peace and quiet." "Go to it," she replied, being a game sport herself, "but if this plan does not win, I shall surely do something desperate. Meanwhile, what's your big idea? Do you mind letting me in on the secret?"

"No, you can get in right now. I intend trying Buck as the missing link in Wish's anatomy, or, rather, in his ability to be hit off the home grounds."

What's your reason for trying that old dog? Didn't you try out that fine blue collie? And what happened to him? Didn't you and Patsy bury him behind the barn? You know Wish don't like dogs. Don't you remember, too, how near Rufe's bull-dog came to passing over? I'd think you would hesitate before taking a chance with poor old Buck."

"I don't intend to take any chances on his getting killed. But you know, and I know, that neither dog, animal, man or woman has ever lived with the friend-winning smile the old dog has." We sat there, much as we had before we were married, while we were sweethearts. I gazed at that old dog as he sat and winked his kindly eyes at me, and reminded Mrs. Blazer of all the things that we both knew he had done. How I had tried to buy him when I first laid eyes on him; how the owner had refused to sell for \$6, and then how I had paid a soulless swine \$2 to toll him away from the said proprietor and deliver him to me. He was then a bundle of thoroughbred energy. I wanted him because, to begin with, he was the most beautifully marked fox terrier that I had ever seen. White body, with a black spot extending from an inch above the end of his nose, back to within half an inch of the base of his skull, taking in half of each ear, the black markings forming a perfect mask for his merry, knowing face. I might have named him Mask, but Mrs. Blazer had preferred "Buck," (she never condescended to explain, just called him Buck and let it go), and now after eleven years of the most faithful service a dog had ever rendered a master, he was still my idol. Age had turned that black mask almost white, it had taken away some of that lightning-like speed and endurance, but with it had come a more gentle and lovable way.

(To be Continued)

50,000 AUTOS IN SASK.

More than 50,000 automobile license tags are expected to be issued in Saskatchewan by the provincial secretary's office during this year, or an increase of 17,000 over the total registration of 1917, when 33,000 licenses were granted. Estimated at 50,000 automobiles, there will be one automobile to every fourteen people in Saskatchewan. The number of applications received up to the present is slightly more than 32,000.

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"We made preparations to issue 50,000 license tags this year, but the indications now are that we will have to extend our preparations for a far greater number," said Dr. Amos, deputy secretary. "Returns from dealers indicate that the sale of automobiles is greater than in any previous year. Even should an embargo be placed on the importation of automobiles, as rumored, we will issue from 40,000 to 50,000 licenses."

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G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Ottawa, January 8, 1918.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Deeper Life

The Uncertainty and Certainty of Faith

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

On my return from a brief trip to Chicago and some of the leading eastern cities of the United States I do not think that I can do better than to pass on to the readers of The Guide two of the most helpful messages that I heard.

One was given in the historic Mount Vernon Methodist Church, Baltimore, by Dr. Lyon Hough, appeal, full of passion and fire, to the spirit of adventure in this great crisis in human affairs. The supreme test of men and nations, Dr. Hough declared, was the willingness to take a risk for a great idea. An age in which prudence had come to be regarded as the chief virtue was now superseded by an age in which nothing could save the world but courage. Dr. Hough spoke nobly of the "deep crusaders' passion" that was throbbing down deep in the hearts of the boys in khaki, even when they seemed most unwilling to betray it, and appealed to fathers and mothers to make the adventure easier for their sons by their own adventurous spirit, and it was good to a Canadian hearer to be told of the Canadian mother who, with one boy fallen and the other lying wounded in the hospital, could write to him "hurry up and get well that you may strike another blow at the Hun."

The other message was quieter, but it was thoughtful and comforting. It was given in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jefferson, whose books are well known to ministers especially. The text was, "But He Himself knew what He would do." (John VI. 6).

Dr. Jefferson told how, during the week while depressed over the news from Europe, these words, that as far as he knew he had never specially considered, had come to him with great comfort, and he felt he must try to share the comfort they had brought to him with his congregation. He sketched quickly but vividly the occasion which led to them—the interest of the crowds which carried them into a lonely place without provisions, and the perplexity and helplessness of the disciples. But Jesus did not share the anxiety of the disciples, "for He Himself knew what He would do," and when the disciples yielded to Him the little they had, then came the miracle.

Dr. Jefferson found a parallel in the world situation of today. Never were men so perplexed and bewildered and anxious. This war had been a succession of surprises. Never had human sagacity shown itself so helpless to read the future.

This great convulsion had not been foreseen except by the few who planned it. At the outbreak the British fleet was at Kiel; diplomats were scattered; 100,000 Americans were in Europe. The victory at the Marne, by which the apparently irresistible German advance was hurled back, was a surprise. The revolution and the ensuing collapse of Russia had been foreseen by no one. No one had foretold Italy's partial collapse. And in the special war task in which Americans were most confident the United States could not fail, she had so far in a great measure failed. A year after she had entered the war the production of ships and aeroplanes was deeply disappointing.

As none had foreseen the war so none could declare its duration. The great leaders like Lloyd George frankly confessed their inability to forecast the future. No man on earth knew what was to be the course of things. One thing only seemed certain, it would be the unexpected that would happen. Things that are in no man's programme would come to pass.

Man knew not how long the war would last nor how it would be brought to an end. But God knew. God had not forgotten or forsaken His world. Jesus said that if a man who had one hundred sheep, lost just one, he would go out into the wilderness and seek that one sheep till he found it. God would not be more careless than men. He will not let His World stray into the wilderness and perish. He will save it. This is not the first time the world has got into a difficult place but God has always extricated it before and He will extricate it again.

Some years ago an ocean liner was steaming up one of the most treacherous water-ways in the world—the lower St. Lawrence, when a dense fog settled down around her. Progress seemed impossible till the pilot climbed to the mast-head and found he could overlook the fog and discern the familiar land marks. Then confidently the engines began to throb again.

The sweetness and the support of simple faith are going to be known again. A new age of faith is being born. And very beautifully it seems to me these two messages set forth—the two elements in faith—the uncertainty and certainty—the sense of risk and the sense of safety. Nowhere in the world today is there such comradeship as in the trenches and nowhere is there such faith, faith that often passes into fatalism but fatalism is just faith hushed beyond the mark and it is very close always to a fighting and suffering faith.

Slowly but severely the shrewd, prudent, worldly-wise spirit is giving place to the spirit of the little child. Slowly but surely standards of well-being and success are changing. The age of the calculator, the astute manipulator, the ecclesiastical and political manager is passing. The age of the prophet, the adventurer, the man of dreams and visions is coming again. It may be that the medieval age will lose its distinction, age of faith as it has been called. The twentieth century too, will be called the age of faith but a faith more deeply and truly Christian than the faith that gave us matchless cathedrals, and Joan of Arc, and Francis of Assisi, and Bernard of Clairvaux, but also feudal castles, trials by torture, persecution of witches, Jews and heretics.

The various rules and regulations made by the Board of Grain Commissioners have been collected into pamphlet form and printed by the department of trade and commerce. These rules and regulations are a supplementary to the Canada Grain Act and showing what is being done to regulate the grain trade all over the West. Any farmer who would like to get a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners should apply by letter or postcard to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario.

Any farmer who has not a copy of the Canada Grain Act can get it free by applying to the same department.

Blind cultivating saves a lot of work in keeping potatoes or corn clean. Set the two horse cultivators shovels to throw in and go over the rows so as to leave a ridge of soil over the row. Then when the field is harrowed the tops of the ridges will be scraped down, the lumps will go first, leaving only fine soil where the plants will come up and the harrow will catch any weeds that start in the row. The cultivation can be continued till the corn or potatoes are up several inches. This saves labor in keeping the rows clean.—N.D.A.C.



Dr. BLAND

It Pays to have a Garden

But Save Labor by Planting It in Rows

First Prize Article

There can be no doubt in answering this question. Yes, emphatically. A garden properly managed is a means to provide a quarter of the food consumed during the whole year to say nothing of the pleasure derived from the production of table foods at all times, and especially at this critical period of our history when every ounce of food counts. The simplest garden for the farmer is one of about half an acre for ease in working let it be a long strip say 300 feet, so that it can be cultivated with a light one-horse cultivator. The cultivator is the most important implement in the garden. For a really successful garden the cultivator must be used every few days, this sounds like a large order but in effect takes only about an hour if done regularly.

\$40 Surplus from Half-Acre

The selection of a rich soil with a southern aspect is essential to success and makes the returns much larger than otherwise. Land that has been fall plowed is preferable and in most crops an early start is important. It is impossible to accurately estimate the amount of produce from a half acre lot as so much depends on the soil, the cultivation and the seed. Some lots would produce 400 per cent. more than others. In making a garden the nature of soil should be considered and the attention of producer. In my half acre I planted quarter acre potatoes and filled in the balance with a farmer's \$1.00 collection of seeds. I grew sufficient to supply a family of eight and sold over \$40 surplus stock, fresh from garden last summer. I find the collection is short in peas and beans, so advise the purchase of an extra quart of each.

Make a small hot-bed to start such seeds as cauliflower, cabbage, tomato and marrow and transplant when all danger of frost is over. Plant all crops in straight rows two and a half feet apart and always thin out plants so that they have lots of room to develop. Much of this soil will produce two crops in one season. Sow the spinach, lettuce, and radishes early and they will be off by the time the cauliflower is ready to plant out. One important thing is manure, good horse manure taken direct from the stable and plowed under makes a fine fertilizer and the wood ashes from the heater are excellent sprinkled on soil in growing period. The droppings from fowls are the strongest fertilizer and are especially good sprinkled along the cabbage bed just before cultivating.

From my half acre I stored for winter use 50 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of carrots, 8 bushels of beets and 20 bushels of turnips. I pickled a barrel of red cabbage, stored over 100 cabbage and have sufficient seed potatoes to plant this year.

From a financial aspect, I am sure the half acre produced me more value than five acres of any grain crop. From the home aspect, what is nicer than delicious fresh vegetables unobtainable at any price from the store. From the national standpoint is it not worth something to know in a spare half hour daily one has produced a year's food for several persons? Yes, from a dozen aspects it pays to have a garden and pays well.—W. J. Stibbards, Alta.

Speaks From Experience

Second Prize Article

From many years' experience, it seems to us to be one of most profitable and economic features of the board and kitchen bill to have access to a first-class vegetable garden, or to the products of one, every day in the year. No longer ago than yesterday we were dis-

cussing this matter over with an old farmer and his wife who came over for the afternoon. They have kept a vegetable garden in connection with their farming operations for over 40 years and consider it has been a great help in many ways, in the matter of every day living. The children seem

to keep in better health; the hired help appear to be better satisfied with their board when they get liberal supplies of garden vegetables, they seem to keep in better heart, better natured and certainly do more and better work.

"We think it lessens doctor bills," said they. It certainly adds to the pleasure and joy of eating.

Some years since it was our pleasure to listen to a forceful lecture by a lady professor, on domestic cookery. She got it off in rare style on the vast audience on the point of balanced rations for all classes of stock, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. "But—but—yes, but how many in this vast crowd feed on balanced rations or ever think of feeding babies on balanced food-nourishing, succulent food? I once attended a big convention out West; was billeted in a refined, well-ordered home, had every kind of daintily fixed-up meals; at breakfast we had ham-and-eggs and all the compliments of a fancy meal, and, on top of all, mince-pie. There sat in a high chair, beside daddy, a lovely little tot of 12 months; when the pie was served, papa turned to the little darling and said 'will my girlie have a piece of pie?' A neat little nod and baby soon ate the mince out." Spreading her arms out and over the audience and lifting herself on tip-toe she exclaimed, "Ladies and gentlemen, do you believe, will you believe me that that child actually lived four years?"

This puts the food business of farmers in a nut-shell. As far as our physical constitutions are concerned, we are animal and require well balanced nourishing food with right proportions of succulents such as parsnips, carrots, cabbage, turnips, cauliflower, beans, peas, squash, pumpkin, corn and so forth; not for a meal or two, but every day in the year. If the system does not get a regular allowance of such food, it soon gets out of order, goes wrong and the body begins to suffer, becomes dyspeptic. The digestive organs may be abundantly supplied with strong, nutritious food. It is too much food and the victim begins to semi-starve; the organs cannot assimilate enough of it to sustain vigor and strength. Such food needs to be complemented with large percentages of bulky, succulent stuff—garden products.

Both Fruit and Vegetable Garden

As far as our experience goes we cannot conceive of a farmer trying to get along without a fair sized fruit and vegetable garden. The two should be entirely separate. The fruit, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, horse-radish, raspberries, rhubarb, and such stuff need to be in rows, five to seven feet apart in a plot by themselves or on one side of the vegetable garden. The vegetable section should be in two separate parts so that one part can be well fallowed one year, and the other part the next, and so on from year to year. This gives an ideal, clean, moist seed bed. Everything should be sown in long (our garden is 15 rods long) rows and far enough apart that as much culture can be done with a horse or hand cultivator as possible. The half sown this spring will contain three-eighths of an acre—half that would supply a family of five in vegetables for a year. We did not succeed in raising a good garden until we adopted the following plan.—J. E. Frith, Sask.

Does it pay to have a Farm Garden?

This question was asked some weeks ago by The Guide and prizes were offered for the best answers. The prize-winning replies appear on this page. The contributors agree that it pays well to have a garden. They are also unanimous that the garden should be planted in rows to save labor.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Country Homemakers

Port o' the Moon

Slowly up to view

Comes a white sailed galleon,
Still and darkly blue

Are the waters she sails upon.
Out of the South she came,

From far antipodes,

Where gold and red-rose islands flame
In shimmering opal seas.

A cargo of precious things,
Beneath her white deck lies;

Rare gold dust she brings,
To sprinkle weary eyes;

And colored dreams in bales
(Bought with laughter or sighs)

The merchant, Sleep, is ready for sales,
Calling: "Come buy! Who buys?"

—G. Rowntree Harvey.

The Domestic Helper

Any girls who do come here looking for a job prefer not to go to the country. So said the majority of the employment agents when interviewed regarding the supplying of domestic help to farm homes. It is such a universal statement and fact that it requires careful investigation.

Let us look at the life of the girl in the city who makes her living by helping some woman with her home tasks. In too many cases it is an unpleasant existence she leads. Yet she prefers it to the country. She enters and departs by the rear entrance. She ascends to her room by the back stair. She partakes of her meals in lonely solitude off the kitchen table. In every way she is made to feel that her position is indeed a humble one. A most difficult thing to understand, and a most inconsistent, incompatible thing, is that those comfortable well-to-do self-satisfied persons who continually harp on the one tune, that "women's place is in the home," are those who condemn the home-keeping helper to ignominious humanity, and for no other reason that she has chosen to make the home her place. But that is aside.

But because she prefers it to the country we must look for still greater disadvantages there. The city girl has a room of her own. Very rarely indeed is she asked to sleep with the children. The kitchen is her own domain, and here she may entertain her friends. She has one afternoon a week to herself, and several evenings. Needless to say housekeeping in the city is much easier than it is in the majority of farm homes by reason of the modern conveniences. In the country the girl is, in 99 cases out of a 100, a member of the family. Their pleasures are her pleasures. There is one table and all are served and share alike. But perhaps it is because she is too much taken into the family and shares as they do, that trouble and distaste arises. In too many farm homes there are no afternoons off, indeed no off moments. The evenings have gone when the milking and separating have been done. Sleep claims for its own the tired-out family.

During all the years there has been so much for the women on the farm to do that they have lost all sense of proportion regarding their work. They rise at dawn and work till dark, going to rest then only because they are so tired they can do no more. During the two hours at noon when men and animals rest the women are experiencing their busiest time. When other women enter the homes to help they are expected to go through the same daily grind of work just as if they were machines. The wages, if as high as are paid in town, are certainly no higher. The method of working is woefully old-fashioned since modern conveniences are so expensive as to be out of the question in most cases. Even such conveniences as might be are not always in. Not infrequently the roller-towel is on the opposite side of the room from the wash-basin, the pantry on the far side of the kitchen from the dining room, and the kitchen range in the wood shed, perhaps on still another side. The homes are many times too small for the family. The girl must share her room with a couple of the children. Should there come a day when the work might wait there is no way of the girl getting away from the

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

scene of her daily work. If there were a means there is no place to go. Should she go to her room the children choose to play there, and why not, it is their room too.

It is a dreary picture but I have lived beside it all. I am glad to say that it is the darkest side. There is a brighter side. There are those fair-minded women who expect no super-human achievements from their helpers. Together they plan and do the day's work and together they take their hours of pleasure. To be a member of their household is a delight and a privilege. But it is because the darker side exists that it is so difficult to-day to persuade girls to go to the country. This portion of the dark side is the fault of the farm woman. She must realize the disadvantages of her home and must offset those disadvantages in some other way. It may be higher wages, a wage more nearly equal to that of the farm laborer. There are other things to overcome too but they mostly concern the ever-lowering status of the domestic helper. This will be discussed some other time. But let farm women not feel altogether blameless for the existing aversion to household work on the farm of the girl who might have been obtained to do it.

Child Welfare Clinics

Manitoba Health Department takes



A Quilt for a Wounded Tommy's Bed

another stride upwards in service to the people of the province. For some years the city of Winnipeg has had a very successful child welfare clinic. Here mothers received instruction in the preparation of food for their babies. By the co-operation of the doctors the babies were given free medical examination. Nurses were in charge and at any time of the day mothers might drop in and receive the consultation of the nurses on the care of their babies.

This spring a similar clinic is being established in the city of Brandon. A room in the county court building is being specially prepared for this work. Here nurses will be in charge, a telephone will be installed and every arrangement will be made for the scientific teaching of mothers in mothercraft. A clinic is also being established at Roblin and at Dauphin, and for the municipality of Assiniboia in the town of St. James. On each school morning the nurses will be in the clinic to give advice and help to mothers. In the afternoon they will visit the homes again giving what help and instruction they can to the mothers. It is the intention of the department of health to secure the co-operation of the local doctors in an effort to give free medical examinations of children. Later these welfare clinics will include a dental

clinic, where it is hoped a travelling dental specialist will visit each clinic at a given time and administer free treatment to the children. In connection with each clinic is a Little Mother's League where girls of 12 years and over are to be taught the proper care of babies.

The clinics will be the headquarters for all educative work in connection with the board of health. Quantities of literature will be on hand for free distribution. Medical science is as far as possible combating disease by prevention rather than cure. These clinics will be depots for the dissemination of preventive propaganda. The board of health says that the work to be undertaken this spring is the merest beginning of what will be undertaken as soon as possible.

A Message for Us

Does not this message from Lieut. General A. W. Currie to the Canadian troops in France, also contain a message to the mothers and sisters of those troops? If it does not ask us in so many words to "carry on," it does say, "Where Canadians are engaged there can be no giving way." These are days when it is difficult for us to not give way to our own fears and thoughts, but now if ever is not a time for giv-

Sugar Beet Culture

At the Home Economics convention held in Winnipeg, the latter part of February, Mrs. Dumbrill, of Charleswood, gave an interesting paper on gardening. She told of growing sugar-beets and of substituting the beets in preserving for sugar. In the discussion which followed others also told of using sugar beets in preserving. This was a new line of substitution to many at the convention. Anything that will save sugar for the trenches receives immediate attention. We have received many requests for further information regarding sugar-beets, as has also Mrs. Dumbrill. We have asked Mrs. Dumbrill to tell us what she knows about sugar-beets and to tell us how she uses them. Mrs. Dumbrill says:—

Many requests are coming in for more particulars regarding sugar-beets. I might just mention that I am only in the experimental stage yet but I hope to have more to report in the fall. Until war broke out the growing of sugar-beets was thought little of. But now with the soaring of sugar prices it opens our eyes to what we can do here on our own farms. At first only the ordinary sugar-beets for cattle feeding were used, and they made very nice pickles but when it was found that the sugar content was not so high as the genuine sugar-beet we used the latter. There are two varieties of the latter, the Kleinwanzleben and Villmorin's Improved. These beets do not grow to the size that the sugar mangel does and I am sorry to report that the seeds of these varieties are very scarce indeed in Canada to-day, but I believe W. Atlee Burpee, of Philadelphia, has them. The culture of the sugar-beet is very similar to that of the mangel. Sow in drills about two feet apart. Thin out to a foot apart. These do not need quite so much room as mangels. They require one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill or five pounds of seeds to the acre.

The method used at present for preparing the beet for preserving is as follows: Select beets just large enough to fit well into the pot without breaking the skin. Scrub well with a vegetable brush to free them of any soil. Then par boil. Plunge into cold water to slip skins off. You then run the beet through the food chopper, using one-half to two-thirds of this pulp to whatever fruit you are preserving, no sugar at all. Set on the stove and boil until it becomes thick like jam. Keep stirring for it scorches quite easily. When thick enough put into sealers while yet hot and screw up tight like canned fruit. This will not keep indefinitely when open like jam but is good and wholesome for all ordinary purposes.

A very fine jam was made from equal parts of apples and pulp also grape jam with the same proportions. You can also make a nice pudding substituting beet pulp for the carrot in Carrot Fruit Pudding. These beets can be used just the same as the ordinary red beet, and to color them a slice or two of the latter may be added.

Here is a very fine pickle that is called Ladies' Delight. One-half pound of apples, one-quarter pound of beet, eight chilies, one pint of best vinegar, one-tablespoon of salt. Chop all the fruits fine. Boil the vinegar and add the salt, pour over the other ingredients. Mix well and when cold pour into small jars.

Then there is a table syrup to be made from the beets. Wash them well to remove the soil. Place in a large saucepan or preserving kettle. Cover with water and cook until soft. Remove the skin and slice them, cover with water and boil again for two or three hours, usually about three quarts of water to about ten pounds of the slices. Remove and strain into another saucepan. Strain again through a fine sieve or cheese-cloth. Set again on the stove and allow it to gently cook down until dark and thick like syrup. This is very good.—Selina Dumbrill.

ing way. It would mean nothing short of national collapse. The General's message has given new courage and faith to some mothers and sisters I know and I pass it on:—

"Looking back with pride on the unbroken record of your glorious achievements, asking you to realize that today the fate of the British Empire hangs in the balance, I place my trust in the Canadian corps, knowing that where Canadians are engaged there can be no giving way. Under the orders of your devoted officers in the coming battle, you will advance or fall where you stand facing the enemy.

"To those who fall I say: 'You will not die, but step into immortality. Your mothers will not lament your fate, but will be proud to have borne such sons. Your names will be revered forever by your grateful country and God will take you unto Himself.'

"Canadians, in this fateful hour, I command you, and I trust you to fight as you have ever fought, with all your determination, with all your tranquil courage. On many a hard-fought field of battle you have overcome this enemy, and with God's help you shall achieve victory once more.—(Signed) A. W. Currie, Lieut.-General Commanding Canadian Corps."

Conserving Woman-Power

Some months ago we asked for contributions regarding simple labor-saving devices about the home which any woman might easily have. Several letters with excellent suggestions have come in. So many of the suggestions are so easy of attainment that the wonder is that all homes are not more adequately equipped. A little time and planning on the part of the farm man and his wife will accomplish wonders as evidenced by these letters. In these days when greater production is urged on every hand, and the farmers are really doing their utmost, more time and thought should be given to averting too great a strain on the farm woman. The extra work for the men directly reacts on the already over-worked farm woman. Any device which will save her work this year should be favorably considered by her husband and no effort spared to install it. Any kind of power in the world is preferable to the expending of so much invaluable woman-power. Woman-power has operated the household implements too long. It is wearing out these last few years. Why not conserve what is left and substitute something else?—Editor Women's Department.

Basement Power House

The farm women surely deserve some convenience to make life less drudgery and hardship. I have recognized this fact—that the more monotonous and slave-like life is heaped upon the average farm-woman, the quicker the worn-out loving helpmate will succumb. The efficiency of farm life begins at the sunshine and comfort of the home. With drudgery and endless days' work in the farm house life is anything but joyful.

One particular invention which was devised for our farm home in particular was installed in the basement of the kitchen. In fact the kitchen had no basement before this, but we dug it out and placed in this basement a power equipment which greatly reduced the work for the home loving woman. We took the shaft out of an old 24 disc drill and placed pulleys on same. Using the boxes of the running gear of the drill we bolted the shaft on the ceiling of the basement floor. From this shaft we ran a belt about 10 feet long to a one-horse engine. From this old drill shaft there are different sizes of pulleys scattered from place to place as needs be, to operate the different machinery, on what speed one wishes each special machine to run. One can easily come to a decision to find out what speed each needs to run by, one way or another. One pulley from this shaft operates the cream separator. We find by the power being applied thuswise to the

cream separator a better flow of cream is obtained as the speed is more accurate and uniform, also no exhaustive work is connected with its operation. The next pulley out on the shaft operates the churn. We arranged a clutch from an old Havana drill which throws the churn in and out of gear, so in this way one can stop and start the churn while the engine is always in motion. Next on the shaft is the pulley operating the sausage machine. This operation of the sausage machine gives the engine the hardest work as our sausage machine is a large one, but the engine faithfully pulls it. It gives the family table an ample supply of good sausage with little or no slave work falling on the farm woman. On the other end of the shaft we are going to place a pulley to operate the washing machine which formerly was operated by the engine independent of the shaft. Also on the balance wheel of the engine we run a small belt which runs a small emery wheel, which of course is very desirable for doing quick grinding. We have steps arranged to lead directly outside from this kitchen basement so no one need trudge through the house with milk cans, etc., to get to the power-house. The exhaust pipe of the engine is also connected up so that the exhaust is outside. We take particular precaution when we put gasoline into the engine and always fill that in day time. We intend to put the gas tank outside underground so as not to have any danger in this line and have a pipe leading the gas to the engine. There is really no danger in having the gas tank with the engine only that careless employees might fill it by lantern light and so cause a destructive fire. I sincerely recommend this power house as a great success and very economical for the farm woman.—Oscar Qually.

Improved Water System

As I knew a great majority of women carried water from all distances, I conceived the idea of having water on tap in our house, a thing which every woman in the house looks forward to. Here is how it was accomplished. I went to the tinsmith's in town and told him I wanted two galvanized tanks made, one to hold 60 gallons and the other to hold 30 gallons. The 60 gallons was for hard water and the 30 for soft water with brass taps in each and covers on them. While they were in the making I sent to Winnipeg for a white porcelain sink with attachments, also a little cottage pump and three feet of pipe. Having gotten all these things I proceeded to instal. I built up a platform in a little room off the kitchen high enough that the sink would be the right height for my wife to work with ease. I next put up the



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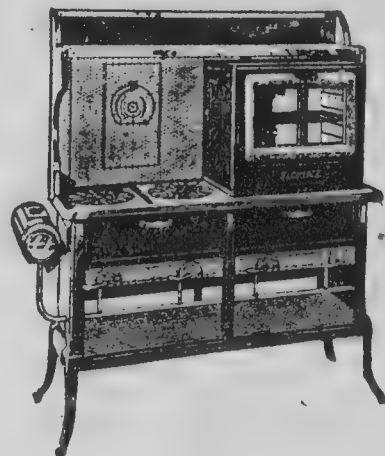
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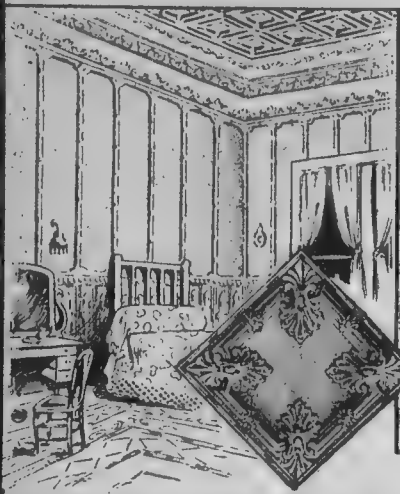
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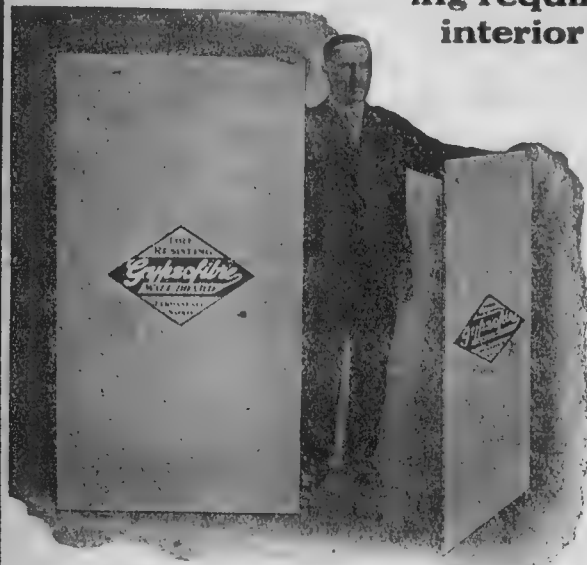
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two tanks got enough pipe to run into the sink in the kitchen and then screwed on the taps. To make it convenient for filling the tanks I get a barrel of water on the stoneboat and draw up beside the kitchen and run a hose from the pump in the barrel outside through the wall into the tanks inside and all is complete and what a lot of labor saved. The whole lot did not cost \$20.

The next labor-saving device to get was the power washer and a one-and-a-half-horse-power engine. This is one of the greatest blessings for a woman that was ever got, for wash day is no longer looked on as a back-breaking job for even with a hand machine it is still very tiresome. Wringing the clothes is to me one of the hardest tasks for it is hard for a woman to turn the wringer and watch the clothes at the same time. It costs on an average about 15 cents worth of gasoline to do the week's washing. Could anything cheaper be

invented considering the labor saved. It was a little awkward at first for the power machine works so quickly that it takes the brains to plan things to meet the speed, but after a few times it comes to you. We have started washing at five o'clock in the evening and had the clothes on the line at seven.

The next thing, in order that my wife would not have to keep a red hot fire on in the hot summer days to heat irons, I purchased a gasoline iron which worked just as successfully as the water on tap and the power-washer. I might also state that I use the one-and-a-half-horse-power engine on a six-inch crusher and have done all my crushing all summer with it so that it is a paying proposition for us both inside and out. We now have everything in the house that will save labor. I wanted things for my use outside that would save labor and time and I could see no reason why my wife should be denied the same.—T.J.B., Carrievale.

House-cleaning Helps

We will all hail the day when vacuum cleaners and other labor-saving and dust-collecting devices will do away with that nightmare of the spring and fall house-cleaning. However, even vacuum cleaners and dustless mops will not paper the halls or paint the floors. Papering is hard work, and the paper has to be renewed very often in a room that is in use most of the time, so that the new flat wall paints are really more satisfactory. These come in all the dainty delicate colors imaginable, they are easily applied and when a "cut out" paper border is added to give the finishing touch the walls are as pretty as when papered with the added advantage of being much more sanitary and more easily kept clean.

A finish of this kind is especially good for kitchens and bedrooms. The bedrooms may be done in any of the dainty blue, pink or green shades. If your kitchen is a sunny cheery one it will stand a pretty blue or grey, if it is not as bright as you might wish it use a light buff. As long as health, enjoyment and hospitality are as closely associated with food as they are at present the kitchen will continue to be the heart of the home establishment and the room where the housewife spends most of her time. A cheery kitchen has a great effect on one's spirits whether we realize it or not.

Even a window with a "long view" helps, it rests the eye after close work. The covering for the floor is an important item not only from the standpoint of looks but one should consider as well whether it is restful to the feet. There is a cork linoleum on the market now that comes at \$1.75 per square yard. It is thick and has a certain "give" to it that is very welcome to one who has to stand most of the day. The initial cost seems large but there is practically no end to the wear of it. It is easily cleaned and very satisfactory. Have simple curtains of bunting cloth or muslin at the windows. The table covered with a white oilcloth and the working in, and care of your kitchen will be a pleasure. If the woodwork is a stained pine, light buff will look well on the walls.

Patching Wall Paper

If your walls are already papered and will do with a little patching, take a remnant of the new paper, pin it up on a flat surface well exposed to the sunlight and let it fade until it matches the paper on the wall. Then cut it the proper size to cover the torn or spotted spot, and paste it over matching the figure.

Cleaning Rugs

If your rugs look dingy and dusty after they have been beaten, rub them with a rag dipped in ammonia, or wash them with a rag that has been dipped in ammonia and water.

To Black a Stove

Don't do it. Rub your stove with an old cloth dipped in oil, and rub again until the oil is removed. This keeps a stove looking well and does away with hard rubbing and black dust.

Removing Grease Spots from the Floor

When one spills grease on a wooden floor the wood absorbs it so quickly it

is often almost impossible to remove it. Wood alcohol will remove it, but one does not always have that on hand. A strong solution of washing soda helps, and it should be applied as soon as possible after the grease is spilled.

To Make a Broom Last

Brooms are such a price these days one waits a long time before discarding one. When a broom has become worn until the straws are too short rip out all but the upper row of stitching, soak in hot soapsuds, trim the bottom even and after pressing the straws into shape dry thoroughly. The broom will last quite a while longer.

That Discarded High-chair

Why not make a kitchen stool out of the discarded high-chair? Remove the back and arms and paint or apply a coat of varnish, and you will have a most useful stool to sit on when you are preparing vegetables, cleaning silver, etc.

To Brighten Nickel Ware

Nickel ware is renewed by polishing with whiting wet with ammonia. Apply this paste and let it dry, then polish with a soft flannel.

To Clean Zinc

Zinc is easily cleaned with coal oil or mix two ounces of alum with one quart of strong vinegar and heat to the boiling point, apply hot. Keep tightly corked in bottle.

To Polish Furniture

To get the best results in polishing furniture one should go over it first with a damp cloth. Sometimes if a poor polish has been used and the furniture is very greasy a little soft water and very mild soap will work wonders in renewing it. One must be careful to see that the soap is not too strong. Use Ivory soap if you can get it. Then apply a good polish and the results will be very satisfactory.

To Paint Furniture

One sometimes has old furniture that needs doing over, and it really is not such a task if one can get the time to get at it. White enamel is very satisfactory for bedroom furniture and is especially dainty for a girl's bedroom. To prepare the furniture clean the old paint off with a good solution of washing soda; one should apply this with an old brush. Wood alcohol will do as well but is more expensive. After the paint is off sand paper to remove any rough surface. Then apply two coats of white paint, when that is thoroughly dry a coat of white enamel, two coats make a much better finish and the furniture will keep in good condition for years. Living room furniture should be stained to harmonize with the general color scheme of the room. A little paint goes a long way toward making a house and its contents bright and cheery and sanitary as well.

To Clean Cooking Utensils

Sometimes roasting pans and frying pans acquire from long usage a sort of baked coat of grease that is very hard to remove. Make a tub of strong lye and leave the pans in this for several hours. The grease will disappear and the pans be as good as new. Do not clean aluminum pans this way.

Farm Women's Clubs

Public Welfare Conference

We would like to call the attention of the United Farm Women of Alberta to the Canadian Conference of Public Welfare, which is to be held in Edmonton, on July 3, 4 and 5 next. This conference aims to be an open forum on such subjects as Child Welfare, Public Health, Re-construction After the War, Prison Reform, etc., and a special session will deal with rural problems. It is now 16 years since the conference was first inaugurated, but this is only the second time which it has been held West of the Great Lakes, and we hope that our U.F.W. Clubs will have a truly representative delegation on hand as we should certainly make the most of this opportunity. Several prominent speakers of continental fame, whose names will doubtless be made public in the near future, will lead the discussions, and we believe it will be an event which no Club can afford to miss. We have asked the Committee to try and arrange to have the programmes ready for distribution the latter end of May or beginning of June if possible, so that they will be available in time for the June meetings when the delegates will probably be appointed. In the meantime we would ask you to please keep these dates in mind and do your utmost to have your Club appoint at least one, and if possible more delegates to attend. We feel sure that you will be amply repaid for having done so.—Mary W. Spiller, prov. secretary, U.F.W.A.

Story of a Rest Room

During the summer of 1916, very shortly after the formation of our Women's Section, in Shaunavon, the idea of taking some steps towards establishing a Rest Room for women was brought up in one of our meetings and a committee appointed, consisting of our President, Secretary and one other member, to find out what suitable and available premises were obtainable in town and what the probable cost of securing such premises would be.

Before entering into any financial obligations in connection with the scheme, the ladies sought the co-operation and support of the officers of the Local Organization of the G.G.A., and they most heartily endorsed the idea and promised their support. At their suggestion, the Town Council was approached to see if they would consider a grant towards the support of such an institution. The Council admitted the great need there was for such provision in the town and also admitted their responsibility in regard to it. After many discussions and a considerable lapse of time, the Council voted a grant of \$200 a year to the project, with the stipulation that the premises and the management must meet with their approval.

Meanwhile, our general Organization took a bold step and purchased property, vacated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in one of the busiest streets of the town and here with comparatively little expense, our Rest Room has been established, in what is known as the Grain Growers' Building. At the front is the business office of the Association, with its own entrance. Behind that is the Rest Room, with its separate entrance, wash room, toilet, writing and reading room and even lunching facilities, well lighted and heated and nicely furnished.

Two other rooms are occupied by the caretaker, who has her rooms rent free, in return for the service she renders in keeping the rooms.

Although there still remains improvements and additions to be made, as for example, the opening of a Lending Library, we are proud of our achievement and glad to know that our effort is appreciated and is demonstrating one of our aims "to be of service to our community."—Mrs. P. M. Lucktar, secretary, Shaunavon W.G.G.A.

Another Rest Room

Acme U.F.W. has sent us a report of the third play which the Club has put on recently, this last, viz. Uncle Josiah, being even more successful than the preceding ones. \$119.25 was taken in, \$8.00 of which represents the proceeds of the dance which was held at the close. After deducting the expenses which amounted to \$31, there was a balance of \$88.25 which was divided between the U.F.A. and U.F.W. locals. Besides this the ladies of both organizations served a Red Cross Supper for which they charged twenty-five cents a plate, thus realising \$39.10 which they turned over to the Red Cross Fund. At the close of the play, one of the U.F.A. members spoke for a few minutes in regard to Red Cross work generally, dealing more particularly with the matter of life membership in the society, which resulted in 38 members paying in the \$25.00 fee.

At the regular meeting of the Club which was held on April 6, two new members were enrolled. Mrs. Maidie Hertmann gave an address, the subject being "Hints on House Cleaning." Red Cross sewing was distributed, and the members decided that in future they would send a shipment of produce to the Ogden Convalescent Home each month. They shipped 24 dozen of eggs for Easter. Next month the subject for discussion will be "How to raise Chickens Successfully." This Club has also secured a Hall which they are furnishing as a Rest Room.—M.W.S.

A Special Occasion

March 26 was a specially interesting occasion to Shaunavon Grain Growers. The afternoon was devoted to receiving reports from delegates to the convention, Mrs. Hollis and Mrs. Lucktar each speaking upon papers given and impressions received in the Women's Meetings, and Mrs. Lucktar reporting on the men's gathering. It was conceded by all that this year's convention topics had been of a most timely, helpful and practical character.

In the evening, a social gathering was held, when an address was given by Lieut. Richardson (formerly secretary of our local), on his experiences in France. This was followed by a debate, discussed by six of our members (one lady on each side). The subject of the debate was "Should Consolidated Schools Displace the Rural." A very lively interest was shown in this debate. Before the completion of the program we were favored with a brief visit and a few encouraging words from Lieut. Gov. Lake, who was visiting the town at the time. There was a splendid attendance at this gathering showing an increased interest in our movement. The financial result was the addition of over \$50 towards our Rest Room Fund.—Mrs. P. M. Lucktar, secretary, Shaunavon, W.G.G.A.

Two Juniors

One of our most progressive Clubs is Carstairs U.F.W. No. 48, and the latest report received from the secretary, Mrs. A. M. Lucas, shows a membership of 61. At a meeting held on April 6, two auxiliaries to the Club were organized, one consisting of girls under 14 years of age and the other of girls from 14 to 20. The juniors, some of whom are only 6 years old, are known as the Little Knitters, and they are going to knit for the soldiers. They have their own officers and directors, and the older girls have volunteered to take charge of the meetings in turn. At each of these meetings there will be a programme of some kind. We believe that this is a splendid move, and should prove to be of a very great benefit to the young folks in the district. The older girls will do Red Cross work, and will also take up a course of study in subjects which they find most interesting, including Girls' Conference Work. We wish the Carstairs U.F.W. every success in their efforts, and trust that

the young folks will make the very best possible use of the opportunities thus afforded them.—M.W.S.

Friendly Contests

Norland Homemakers had been unable to meet during December and January and funds were low; so it was decided that at the February meeting each member take some useful article, for which busy mothers would be likely to send to mail order houses, and to charge mail order prices. This was done and proved very successful, the table being cleared in a short time of all articles and \$9.00 placed in the treasurer's hands. This "bazaar" idea will be carried out at succeeding meetings of the club until the busy farm season begins.

On the evening of February 14, an arithmetic and spelling contest was held in the school-house and proved so very popular with the audience that the neighboring S.D. of South Creek challenged the Norland S.D. to a contest in their school a week later. These two evenings increased the funds of the club by \$28.00.

On the 25th of the month an auction sale was held in the neighborhood at which the ladies served lunch, thereby realizing the sum of \$90, and making a total of \$107 raised by the club during the month. This money is being spent for material to make up Red Cross supplies which the club hopes to have finished before the busy season arrives.—A. Moorhead, club reporter.

Our Ambulance Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$1,582.35
Poplar View G.G.A. (2nd contribution)	20.00
Neidpath W.G.G.A.	30.00
Markinch W.G.G.A.	15.00
	\$1,647.35

Contributions toward above fund should be sent to: Mrs. John McNaughtan, hon. sec. W.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.

True Blue Enthusiastic

Mrs. H. C. McDaniel, secretary of the True Blue U.F.W., who has been one of our most enthusiastic workers since the Association was first organized, reports that they have held six meetings during the past quarter. The Club has 17 members on the roll. They hope to do a considerable amount of Red Cross work during 1918, and have finished one bag of sewing since the beginning of the year. They expect to have another finished by the time the next meeting is held. They are at present engaged on some sewing for a family who were completely burned out just before Christmas and for this purpose arrangements were made for the members to meet at the President's home for an all day session recently. The Club also finds the literature distributed by the Social Service League on Public Health very interesting, particularly that in regard to venereal disease. They intend to make a careful study of this disease, and several good papers have been given on same already. The Entertainment Committee arranged for a ball to take place on the evening of Easter Monday, the proceeds to go to various necessary funds. We shall hope to have an interesting report of this later on, and we wish them every success and a thoroughly enjoyable time.—M.W.S.

The Kind to Have

At a meeting of Stonelaw U.F.W. on April 4 it was decided that the members would start work for the Red Cross. Eight members and two visitors were present. While discussing the matter of egg circles, one lady remarked that if all the hens and ducks would follow the example set by two ducks which she had last year, they could soon get up a good circle. On

three successive days she picked up four eggs. So far as we can ascertain, this is a very unusual occurrence indeed, and we are wondering if any of the members of our other U.F.W. clubs have had a similar experience. At the close of the meeting lunch was served by Mrs. Menzies, for which a charge of fifteen cents was made, the proceeds to go towards the expenses in connection with carrying on the work of the club.—M. W. S.

Home Talent Just Right

The Canuck Juvenile Dramatic Association of Canuck, Sask., presented two splendid dramas, "Pumpkin Centre" and "The Deacon," this winter in the new store hall at Roche Plains, Saskatchewan. Both plays were put on by home talent, under the direction of Jean Orde, whose talent along that line as well as music is well known. Proceeds of the first play mentioned were given to the Red Cross. In connection with the last play the Ladies' Social club of Roche Plains gave a dance, the proceeds of which, together with one-half the proceeds of the play, will be used for patriotic purposes, the amount cleared being \$32. We had a "full house" and we all declare that home talent is "just the thing."—Mrs. E. J. Warner, secretary.

Poultry Discussion

The Women of Rusylvia have organized a local and held one meeting since. We have 16 members already. We meet in the evening at the same time and place the men do, but have our own room, and after both organizations have finished their business we meet together for a chat, and we women serve them with food and drink. Conservation of food being one of the chief items of business for the women this year we only give them one thing at each meeting. If they have sandwiches they get no cake and when we serve cake there are to be no sandwiches. We will be unable to take up Red Cross work as so many of the locals do, as we have not the room for it or the time to do it at our meetings. However, we already have a Red Cross society here, which has been doing good work for nearly two years and we may eventually make the U.F.W.A. a distributing centre for that. At our last meeting we had a discussion on poultry and at our next hope to have one on gardening.—Mrs. Ethel A. Robinson, secretary.

What A Busy Woman Says

The Westlock U.F.W.A. held its usual meeting on the first Wednesday of the month with a good attendance. One new member was accepted. This local was organized in January of this year with a membership of seven, which since has been raised to 15, and we hope to add quite a few yet to our number before the summer is over. It is an institution that every farm woman should belong to; it is a great benefit to all, and helps to get us out of the ruts we are so liable to get into on the farm. I know there is plenty of work to do on a farm and some think they haven't the time to attend any of these meetings; but, I believe it pays even if you have to let some of the less important work go for another day. Get out and enjoy the social side as well as the discussions that are usually the principal feature of each meeting and are very profitable to each one. The main subject at this meeting was the starting of a social club for the young people. It was decided that we would not do much in that line this summer, as it isn't needed as badly now, as there is usually a number of picnics and excursions throughout the summer, but it will likely be carried out this fall. The egg circle was also discussed, but nothing definite was decided on. The business was carried over for a special meeting, which was held on Tuesday, April 9. At this meeting another new member was added to our list. We had a paper on chickens and a general discussion on that subject,

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We are now offering the last of our large demonstration farms in the Rosebud District for sale. This consists of 6,600 acres, more or less, of the finest wheat land in one of the best-proven sections of the Rosebud District. The land begins six miles north of Rockyford and extends north, east and west in a solid body. By the 20th of this month there will be something like 2,000 acres of this tract sown to wheat as the drills are actively at work every day. The land under crop consists mostly of land freshly broken last year, double disc and four times with an engine disc and worked down to a perfect seed bed. More than \$15,000 worth of buildings, all erected last year and this spring. Planning to break 1,800 to 2,000 acres during this present summer, part of which will be sown to flax, the balance prepared for next year's wheat crop. Rosebud Creek runs for three miles through the tract, furnishing an abundance of water the year around. From a spring, water is piped into the barns and other buildings in sufficient quantities for 1,000 or more head of stock. Price, \$60 per acre on terms. Cash payment must not be less than one-third of the purchase price. Full information, description and maps may be had on application.

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which is a very interesting one at this time of the year. We decided not to hold a meeting in May as the farmers will be so busy getting their crop in, but will hold a joint meeting with the U. F. A. on June 5, to hear an address given by Mr. Barron on Consolidated Schools.—Mrs. W. C. Wightman, Westlock, Alberta, correspondent to The Guide.

Membership Drive

We have not a rest room, but it is one of our 1918 aims. Last year we had a membership of 50, with an average of 15 attending regular meetings. Our chief work has been Red Cross. We held "all-day" sewing meetings for Red Cross work at members' homes twice a month during summer and once during winter. All who go take lunch, thus releasing the lady whose home we go to from a great deal of labor. These meetings have been a great success. 2,281 articles have been made last year. We have also given some \$13 to Red Cross. We get our work from Hanna Red Cross all ready to sew. To carry on our work, we raise funds by having bake sales, suppers, dances, etc. We made an autograph quilt, charging ten cents a name, which up to date has netted us \$61.20. We also made two cushions from cigarette flags. Tickets sold at ten cents and brought in \$15.10. In March we decided to have a membership contest. Two ladies were chosen as captains. They divided the roll, each taking an equal number of ladies, our object being to see which side got most new members, losing side to give a banquet. The contest closed in July, with the winners only two ahead. Later we decided, as the contest was so close, to all give a banquet and invite Hanna local U.F.A. and Red Rose local, who are in favor of helping to get a rest room. The banquet date was set for January 30.

We do some relief work at home. Sick members are always reported and remembered. Members who are bereaved by death are sent flowers. And last year each new baby born to members received a baby record book. We wish success to all other farm clubs and hope we can help with our suggestions.—F. D. Summerby, secretary, Hanna Women's Institute, Wildunn, Alta.

Girls Organize

On Saturday, April 13, the girls met in the Presbyterian church and organized a local "Girls in Training" under the direction of Mrs. H. C. McDaniels, who is our senior member. The officers are: Mrs. McDaniels, honorary president; Esther Greenwalt, president; Florence Freeman, vice-president, and Myrtle Flemming, secretary-treasurer. We decided to charge a membership fee of 25 cents and to hold our meetings on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month. We talked of having a concert in the summer, the U.F.W. furnishing half of the evening's entertainment and the girls the other half, and then having a vote to see which had the best entertainment. It was decided that we would do that if the women were in favor of it. A committee was appointed to interview them on that subject at their next meeting.

Two other committees were appointed—one for the Prisoners of War and one for the Red Cross. We are to have a Red Cross tag day on the 24th of May. The club members will make the tags. We have at present only ten members, but I think that number will be doubled in one or two meetings. Our members are all very willing and we have every reason to believe that our local will be a success.—Esther Greenwalt, secretary pro tem.

Pangman's Committee Work

The Pangman W.S.G.A. held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. A. Prentice, on Thursday, March 28. There was a large attendance, the lovely day evidently tempted all to make a special effort to get out. Three ladies were appointed as "sick committee," and every member is to report any case of sickness to one of them, their duty being to see that the sick are visited, etc. Another committee was appointed to interview the municipal council at their next meeting with regard to the cemetery, to ask them to repair the fence, plant trees,

WOMEN!



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Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

Provincial Secretary to Enlist Every



MISS AMY J. ROE,
Sec. Manitoba W.S.G.G.A.,
280 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

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Fill in this Coupon and Mail to Farm Women's Club Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and we will mail to the proper person.

Editor,
Farm Women's Club Page,
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

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I want all the literature available regarding the Club and its work and will be glad if you will forward this Coupon to the proper person.

Name
Address

etc., and the W.G.G.A. will undertake to plant flowers and keep it tidy.

The programme for the next three months was then arranged. The subject for April is "Conservation of Food"; May, "Social Service"; June, "Community Life." A question drawer is to be instituted, the questions to bear upon the subject under discussion. It was decided to ask Mrs. McNaughtan to come and give an address in the summer. After the adjournment, tea and bread and butter were served by the hostess.—Mrs. C. Clews, secretary, Pangman W.S.G.G.A.

Thunder Creek Still Alive

Just a "wee bit" to let you know we, The Thunder Creek local are still alive. We have 14 members paid up and more will likely join us. The following officers were elected at our annual meeting: Mrs. Chas. Kranse, president; Mrs. Frank Peterson, vice-president; Miss Edna Angevine, secretary and Mrs. H. G. Wilcox, reporter.

On March 28 we served dinner, had a needlework sale, sold chances on a sofa pillow, served lunch and in all raised \$98.70 for the Red Cross fund. We hold our meetings jointly with the men, about every two weeks in winter, weather permitting, and once a month during summer, and serve a lunch of sandwiches, cake and coffee. By so doing we believe we are cultivating the community spirit and inspiring our local to more efficient work.—Mrs. H. G. Wilcox, reporter.

New Officers

We held our annual meeting in town at the home of Mrs. Horning. The new officers for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Ira Derby; vice-president, Mrs. A. Tilne. Directors are: Mrs. McRorie, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs. Bedford and Mrs. Wm. Caw. A meeting of the executive was held afterwards at which Mrs. Holland was elected secretary-treasurer. We had the pleasure of having Mrs. Haight and Mr. McKinney at a social evening last month and all hope to have the same pleasure again. We donated, on December 15, \$25.00 to the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund. At the next meeting we will take up a collection in aid of the Red Cross Ambulance Fund.—Mrs. William Cripps, secretary, Avonlea W.S.G.G.A.

Real Beneficence

At our last meeting there were 12 members present, and they all seemed very enthusiastic about the Grain Grower work. I am enclosing a report of our concert held on October 30, and wish to say that we enjoyed Mrs. Haight's visit and address very much, and trust our local will benefit greatly by the clear manner she explained all matters pertaining to franchise work. Some time ago we received ten dollars' worth of yarn, which the ladies are knitting to be sent to Red Cross; and ten dollars' worth more is being sent, which makes twenty dollars' worth of knitting in all for Red Cross. Thirty dollars has been donated to the Ladies Hospital Aid and thirty dollars to the Y.M.C.A. military work at Winnipeg. Twenty dollars was sent for Christmas cheer to the Children's Welfare at Regina, and this week the ladies are sending a box of fowl and butter to St. Chad's Convalescent Hospital for returned soldiers.—Mrs. W. H. Hanson, secretary, Trenton W.S.G.G.A.

Evesham W.G.G.A. Re-organize

Just a few lines to let you know what we are doing at Evesham. Last year we organized a Women's Section of G.G.A. but I am sorry to say that it fell through completely. At the meeting on February 23, when the delegates who attended the convention gave their reports, we organized again. We have had one meeting since. We served lunch at both meetings and this was enjoyed by all. We have 26 members paid up for this year and hope to get more. We are new at this work and would like all the help we can get. Can we do work for Red Cross without paying extra fee? We have started an auto-graph quilt which we intend to auction off, when finished, as we need more funds to help us work better.—Mrs. A. E. Roadhouse, secretary, Evesham W.G.G.A.

Infantile Paralysis



made it impossible for this boy to stand, so he crawled on hands and knees. Four and a half months' treatment at the McLain Sanitarium "put him on his feet." Read his parent's letter.

We are pleased and very thankful for the improvement our boy has made. When we came to the McLain Sanitarium, March 22, 1917, he crawled on his hands and knees. After four and one half months' treatment he can stand erect and walk without crutches or braces. Will be pleased to answer letters concerning what you have done for our boy. Mrs. Chas. D. Spidel, Hanover, Ohio.

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private Institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc., especially as found in children and young adults. Our book "Deformities and Paralysis"; also "Book of References," free on request.

The McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium
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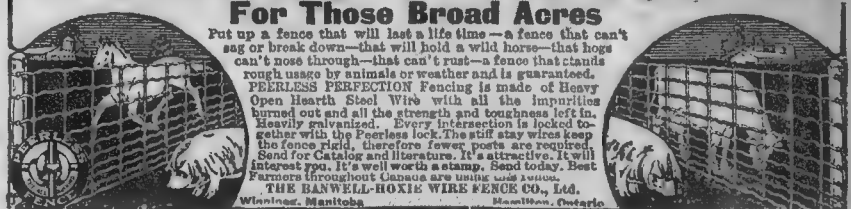
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Young Canada Club

Best Blue Cross Week

When you read the contributions to the Blue Cross fund to-day boys and girls you will think the good fairies have been helping us out and so they have. Although there are not very many names, and we would like to see far more, this is the best week's contributions we have had yet. Don't let anything interfere with your privilege of giving and so taking a very real part in the country's work.

The stories on the holidays are not coming in very fast. Remember even if you are busy you will want to see your page in The Guide and it cannot appear unless you help us. It is your page, you know. Let us hear what you think about the time holidays should be held, and why.

The contributions this week are:—

Ethel Denoon, Birnie, Man.	.25
Jean Denoon, Birnie, Man.	.10
Ernest Hawksworth, Canwood, Sask.	.25
Sydney Hill, Keeler, Sask.	1.00
Sydney's Sister, Keeler, Sask.	1.00
Poplar Point Juvenile G.G.A. Eignenheim, Sask. (per Anastasia Morrison, sec-treas.)	8.00
W. R. Brockinton, Elva, Man.	30.00

—Dixie Patton.

Lots of Gopher Tails

This is my second letter to the Young Canada Club. I did not see my first letter in print, but I hope this one will be. I am going to tell you a story about gophers. One day when I was catching gophers I heard something squeak, I did not know what it was. So I pulled it out of the hole to see what it was. It was a big weasel. I let it go and it ran into another hole. I lost three traps this spring but I found one of them on a badger's hole, with a gophers foot in it. I have 157 gophers now, but I will soon have more. My brother has got about 65. One of my big brothers is over in England now. I hope the war will soon be over before he gets in the trenches. I think this is all I can tell you this time.

Wishing the Club every success.—
Robert Head, Langmeade, Sask.

My Horse Corn

This is my second letter to the Young Canada Club. I am nine years old and in Grade III. I am going to tell you about my pony. She is a very quiet pony, but one day when my sister Mildred and I were driving to school we had to drive through a yard where there was something white hung on the tree against an old building. She jumped on one side and caught the wheel in some wire and it frightened her and she gave one kick and broke the shafts and then she ran home. I am sending 50 cents for the poor wounded horses. I hope it will do some good for them.—Hilda Ward, Kristnes, P.O., Sask.

Feeding Soldiers

When speaking of greater production I will say most of the two important ones, wheat and meat. We have a farm and a ranch too, so I have a good chance. We have about 80 head of cattle and I help by doing a good deal of the work. I do a lot of riding and take part in the branding. We had a cow get very

thin and as it was nearly spring I did every thing I could to pull her through. She is alright now and we are going to sell her to the butcher next fall. Of course she will not be the best beef but "poorer where there's none."

I think that another good way that we can help is to kill all the gophers that we can. I kill about 200 each year, and a lot of girls at our school did the same. Another way is to kill all the coyotes that we can, as they eat meat. It does not matter even if they don't eat beef or pork, they eat rabbits and chicken so that we can't. I think that we should eat all the rabbits that we can. Eating them saves eating pork or beef, and saves the grain and grass too. Rabbits eat a lot of oat sheaves that should be fed to stock. I have killed 14 rabbits this winter and that must have saved over 50 pounds of meat. That is only allowing 4 pounds apiece.

We should not feed our dogs meat or bread. We must feed them oatmeal. I am a Boy Scout and one of our mottos last year was "Every Scout to feed a Soldier," and "Every Scout to kill a rodent." Don't you think they were good ones. Hoping to see this in print.—Tommie Shepherd, B.S.C., Senate, Sask.

Herds Cattle

I wish to become a member of the Young Canada Club, and hope you will send me a membership button. I am going to school every day now, but last summer I didn't get to go because I had to herd about thirty head of cattle on open land. It was not very hard, because I had a pony to ride, and had lots of fun snaring gophers and catching frogs and plucking flowers. But we sold all the cattle but four milk cows, so I can go to school all summer. Maybe some day I will be a teacher, for I like going to school awfully well. I have two sisters that are old enough to go to school. We drive to school all summer, but in the winter the horse is too mean and won't let us hitch her up. Well, I guess I will close, or there won't be any room for any other letters this week. I am sending 15 cents for the Blue Cross Fund.—Ernest Caveny, Stavely, Alta.

The Lonely House

Once there was a house. It was on the prairie alone; not even a bit of grass was near, for it had been all burnt and the ground was black.

Said the house one day, "I wish I had some legs and I would run away. Of course," said the house, "How would I get out the gate, for I could not get over the fence for I might break it down and then I would get caught. Then! Then! What could I do?"

"Oh!" said the house, "If I only had wings!" So that night a fairy came and gave it wings. In the morning they saw that it had wings. Just then a car was going up the road.

"Hello there, Mr. Ford!" "Oh, wow," cried the Ford. "Some! Something! Oh, Oh! Wow!" as it went up the road. "Help! help! Wow!" as it rolled over and into the ditch, and it was broken into a hundred pieces. Just then the house fell plump into a river. "Oh, how I do wish I could go back to my old place," and a fairy came and said, "You may go back to your old place." And it did. It learned a lesson, didn't it?—Bertie Davies, Tortie, Man.

THE DOO DADS FIND A PEPPER DUSTER

WHOEVER could have lost a pepper duster in the Wonderland of Doo! It must have been some tourists. They could not have known how much trouble they were going to cause the Doo Dads or they would have been more careful. If the Doo Dads could only have left it alone it would have saved them a lot of sneezing. But their curiosity got the best of them as usual, and now you see the result. Roly seems to have hit on a good plan: Before getting too close he put a clothespin on his nose. Poly, like the mischievous young rascal that he is, is tapping the pepper duster with his stick and scattering the pepper in every direction. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is getting a good dose of it. He is sneezing so hard that his helmet is blown away up in the air. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is not sneezing this time. His eyes are full of pepper. See the big tear drops that he is shedding. Some of the other little fellows are diving into the water. Others would like to follow them but they are sneezing so hard they cannot see where to go. Smiles, the Clown, who was out for a ride on mouseback did not escape. Neither did his mouse. It sneezed very hard and threw him away up out of the saddle. The old lady Doo Dad is trying to keep her Doo Dolls at a safe distance. See how she is gathering them around her, and at the same time shaking her broom at Roly and Poly. Old Doc Sawbones has heard the Doo Dads sneezing. He hasn't noticed the pepper duster yet and thinks they have all had an attack of the Grip. Here he comes on the run. Wouldn't it be a joke if he were to run right into the pepper. It would be fun to see him sneezing as hard as the other Doo Dads.



Our Ottawa Letter

National Registration Plan---Financial Situation. Alien Labor---Legal Grades for Hay

(Special Correspondence of The Grain Growers' Guide)

Ottawa, April 26.—Parliament has spent a quiet but industrious week. Business before the house was not so important and the debating not so strenuous as during the previous week, but considerable legislation of a useful kind was dealt with, and a large part of the supply of several departments voted. Better war news from overseas relieved the tension and strain on the government and the members of the House. The announcement of the details of the plan whereby the government will take an inventory of the man and woman power of the country was the most important development, relating to the war program of the Canadian people, that occurred during the week.

It was expected that Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting minister of finance, would deliver the budget on Thursday, but he was called away to New York in connection with important financial matters, where he has since been joined by Sir Robt. Borden, and this annual parliamentary event was postponed until Tuesday next. There has been comparatively little speculation as to what the budget announcements will contain, it being generally assumed that there will be few, if any, tariff changes and that Mr. MacLean's remarks will pertain more particularly to an explanation of the financial situation and of new taxation proposals. In regard to the latter a strict secrecy is being maintained, but it is generally presumed that the possessors of large incomes will be harder hit than they were in the budget of last session.

Acute Financial Situation

Undoubtedly the financial situation is giving the government considerable concern as the money necessary to cover the war expenditures, the purchase of war supplies and materials in Canada for Great Britain, and to meet the necessarily large outlay on railways, and for general administration, will constitute a total sum many hundreds of thousands of dollars larger than a Canadian government has ever before had to provide. The difficulties of the situation have been increased because of the large balance of trade against Canada, insofar as the United States is concerned. This aspect of the question will be given further consideration at conferences to be held at Washington, which will be attended by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, who has been in California for several months.

The expectations are that the house will be through its business before May 24th. The \$500,000,000 war appropriation bill was finally disposed of this week. The budget debate will probably take five or six days. Remaining legislation of importance includes the Civil Service bill, the bill to consolidate the Railway Act, which is now through the Senate, and various resolutions dealing with the railway situation in connection with the consideration of which the government will doubtless make a statement as to its immediate railway policy.

An impression prevails that the government will inform parliament that it may be necessary to leave a final and definite solution of Canada's railway problems over until after the conclusion of the war, and that in the meantime temporary measures will have to suffice. The Railway Consolidation Bill should not delay the house, because this measure was put through the Commons last session before it was sent to the Senate, and it should not be necessary to again refer it to the railway committee.

The Commons committee on agriculture, under the chairmanship of R. C. Henders, Grain Growers' representative, from Macdonald, Man., is making a serious effort to help the government solve the problem arising out of the scarcity of labor. A sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Fred Davis, member for Neepawa, has already presented a report dealing with

non-essential occupations. And this to be supplemented by a further consideration of the question by the sub-committee.

Conditions in Ontario

A statement made in the preliminary report of the sub-committee to the effect that, owing to the long spring season, there is no serious shortage of labor for seeding operations, aroused the ire of some of the representatives of rural constituencies in Ontario. They said that the report might properly describe conditions in Western Canada, but that in Ontario there was a serious shortage of farm help.

Mr. Frank Glass, of East Middlesex, and Mr. John Best, of Dufferin, two Unionist members who gave their support to the amendments to the Military Service Act, which cancel all exemptions held by men between 20 and 23 years of age, were both inclined to the opinion that the time was not opportune to further reduce the amount of experienced labor available for the farm. They were disposed to think that the government had been slow in taking action, and that something should have been done at an earlier date.

Mr. Henders pointed out that the committee should bend its energies towards doing something practical rather than constituting itself a critical body, while Dr. Edwards said that while the new order would be inconvenient to farmers, it had been agreed to and would have to be accepted. He declared that Canada was suffering because of the selfishness of men who called themselves patriots but who do not care what happens in a military way so long as they were enabled to employ all the labor they require and to make large profits. He referred more particularly to manufacturers. Further discussion of this matter in the committee is liable to prove interesting.

Man Power Registration

Man and woman power registration has been provided for by regulations submitted to parliament this week. The information will be secured some day during the month of June, when something akin to a general election will take place in Canada. On that day everybody between the ages of 16 years and 60 years will visit polling booths and deposit a card containing answers to a series of questions. In each electoral constituency there will be a registrar whose duty it will be to select the places of registration and to appoint deputy registrars to look after the taking of the record. The questions to be asked in addition to those relating to the age and nationality of the person concerned, will have to do with the ability and willingness of people to do other classes of work than that in which they are at present engaged and which would be of more benefit to the state in the present strenuous times. Both males and females will be asked as to their ability to do farm work, to drive a motor, to harness a horse, and to do other things that would contribute to increase production on the Canadian farms. Everyone who puts in a card will be provided with a certificate of registration which must be produced upon demand of any peace officer, police officer or constable. Provision is made for registration subsequent to the regular registration day of those who, owing to sickness or for other reasons, are unable to register on that day. Serious penalties are provided for those who fail to register. Such a person may be fined or imprisoned or both. He will forfeit any right to vote at a Dominion election, will be disqualified to receive any wages or salary, to obtain board or lodging at any hotel, restaurant or boarding house, or to purchase a ticket for or travel upon any railroad or steamboat. Any employer who pays salary to a person who is not registered will expose himself to the same penalties which the defaulter had incurred through failure to register. The same

provision will apply to those who give lodging or allow unregistered persons to travel by railway or steamboat.

An official memorandum issued by the government explaining the regulation says: "Upon the basis of the information which this registration will supply, it is expected that the mobilization of Canada's resources in male and female labor can be proceeded with promptly and intelligently. Naturally, the registration records will be an aid in the enforcement of the Military Service Act, but on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that the mobilization of labor to essential branches of production in Canada, in view of the critical situation now confronting the Allies, is almost equally important as the mobilization of our man power for service overseas. The government has no present intention of conscripting labor, though subject to approval by order-in-council, the Canada Registration board may make regulations closing certain classes of employment to able-bodied men or to men between certain ages. Such regulations, if adopted, would help to give effect to the recent order-in-council requiring every person to be usefully employed.

Another very important purpose which the registration may serve, is as a basis for food rationing. If Canada is to do her full duty by the Mother Country, and her European Allies, the time may come when she must submit herself to some system of food rationing—something which she cannot do intelligently and equitably unless she has first secured accurate information as to the number and distribution of her population. Canada's exportable surplus of food products can be greatly increased by greater food production. It can be still further increased by strictly limiting the per capita consumption of meat and wheat products."

Alien Labor Situation

The declaration of the government in the foregoing statement that there will be no conscription of labor was further emphasized by Hon. C. J. Doherty, during the discussion on Monday, of a motion by Mr. Clements dealing with the alien labor situation in the country. In support of this resolution speeches were made by a number of members who favored conscription of enemy aliens, or that the earnings of aliens in excess of the sum paid per day to a soldier should be confiscated by the state, for patriotic purposes. Mr. Doherty said that it would be within the right of the government to intern all persons of enemy alien nationality within the country, more particularly those of military age. But, at the outset of the war, the government took the position not only that we would allow these people to remain within the country, but at the suggestion, and almost upon the insistence, of the Mother Country, we took the position that these people of military age should not be allowed to leave the country. The government, having taken that position, felt bound so long as these people violated no law of the country and behaved themselves as good citizens to extend to them the protection of the law. "We announced to them," said Mr. Doherty, "that those of them who by act or word, showed a spirit of hostility to this country, or who did not conform to the laws of this country, would be interned. And large numbers were interned. I may state that we have had repeated remonstrances from Germany, through the United States consul, charging us with subjecting these men to compulsory labor, and the answer we sent back was that we were not compelling them to labor, their labor was voluntary. We did not feel in a position to question the doctrine laid down by Germany that these sections of The Hague convention did not apply to civilian prisoners. We acquiesced in that view, and Great Britain acquiesced. I do not think Great Britain is treating these interned men in any spirit of mawkish sentimentality, or because she wants to be ethical with an unmoral people. She is doing this, no doubt, in recognition of her international law obligations, and also under the direct menace of Germany, that otherwise there would be reprisal and it would be worse for us. The great point that I want to bring out is the absolute recognition by Great Britain that work done by interned

aliens is voluntary. Great Britain is a better country for us to go to for an example as to treatment of persons of enemy alien nationality. Great Britain does not require these people to work unless she sees good reason for it. We must also keep in mind that we are not an absolutely independent nation, that the United Kingdom is the nation with which other countries deal, and that it would be becoming and proper that we should give some thought to the policy of the United Kingdom upon a matter of this sort."

Legal Grades for Hay

The representatives of rural constituencies had a field day in the house on Wednesday, when Sir Geo. Foster's bill to amend the Inspection and Sale Act (hay and straw inspection) came under review. The minister explained that in the west during the last eight or ten years more or less dissatisfaction, confusion and loss have prevailed in such places as Winnipeg and Vancouver, where a great deal of hay is bought and sold, because of their being no standard and no inspection. The bill would remedy this condition by the enactment of legal grades and the necessary provision for inspection. There would not be compulsory inspection, but it was desirable that legal grades should be established, so that people who wish to buy and sell by grades may do so, although they will not be debarred from buying and selling as usual.

The provisions of the bill were generally approved, but there was some criticism. Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, presumed that the object of the bill was to protect the public against fraud, but expressed the opinion that the fewer regulations there are in regard to doing business, the better. He could not see where there was any protection to the public in licensing a man to press hay.

Sir Geo. Foster told the committee that the grades established by the bill have been agreed upon and approved by all the provinces through their departments of agriculture, the western provinces being more particularly consulted because the chief difficulties in connection with the purchase and sale of hay had occurred in that part of the Dominion.

National Registration

The official summary outlining the regulations under which the registration of the man and woman power of Canada will be taken before the end of June, was submitted by F. B. McCurdy in the House of Commons a week ago, in part as follows:—

Upon a day that will be fixed by proclamation, every person sixteen years of age or over will be required to attend at one of the places of registration and there answer truthfully a few simple questions set forth upon a card.

Provision is made for the subsequent registration at post-offices of those who, for any good and sufficient reason, such as sickness, absence from the country, etc., cannot register upon the day appointed. The same facilities will be open to those who after registration day, attain the age of sixteen, or are discharged from active service. From this it will be seen that it is the intention of the Government not only to take a complete inventory of Canada's man and woman power, but, when taken, to keep it up to date.

Penalties for Non-compliance

Any person failing to register will expose himself to serious penalties and disabilities. He may be fined or imprisoned, or at the discretion of the court, he may be both fined and sentenced to imprisonment. He will forfeit any right he might otherwise have had to vote at a Dominion election. He will be disqualified to receive any wages or salary, to obtain board or lodging at any hotel, restaurant or boarding house, or to purchase a ticket for or travel upon any railroad or steamboat. Any employer, knowing him to be unregistered, who pays him any salary or wages will thereby expose himself to the same penalties which the defaulter has incurred through failure to register. Any person, knowing him to be unregistered, who gives him board or lodging, or who sells him transporta-

Tractors Profitable

Extract from Manitoba Free Press, April 13th, 1918

No Question Among Farmers As to Efficiency

Thomas A. Edison has said: "The horse is the poorest motor ever built. He eats 12,000 pounds of food a year—the whole output of five acres of land. And yet his thermal efficiency is only two per cent."

In the city the automobile and the truck have displaced the horse. Live business men, who are quick to recognize the advantages of rapid transportation, have seized on this substitute for the horse for many reasons—economy, efficiency, endurance, and power being the most important.

In the country the farmer is quickly taking up the lead of the city man; the modern farmer is now one of the greatest buyers of automobiles. Trucks, too, have proved their usefulness on the farm. Wide-awake farmers fully realize that more and better work can be done with machinery than can be done with horses—the popularity of the tractor proves this. It is a fact that there is no question on the part of the farmers as to whether the tractor is profitable or not, but which tractor will prove to be most profitable to his particular circumstances.

The first tractor introduced to the farmers was a large bulky affair, with its complicated machinery that required an expert to operate it; the cost of operation (fuel), too, was great. This tractor gave way to the smaller tractor, a size profitable to the average size farm. Small tractors have been built in many sizes, shapes and styles; three and four-wheel tractors, each an improvement on the one before, each one in advancement in tractor construction, each one was proof of the increasing skill and knowledge of scientific engineers and workmen.

Among the most modern and complete tractors built on the lines of economical operation and utility is the two-wheel tractor—the Moline-Universal. It can be used for plowing, planting, cultivating, haying and harvesting, hauling, and in fact any field work, besides giving power for belt work. At the belt it will operate machinery up to a 26-inch separator. The Moline-Universal is easier to handle than a team of horses, weighs approximately 3,260 pounds, and turns in a 16-foot circle. It is a two-wheel tractor, the wheels of the implement drawn act as the other wheels of the tractor; the advantage of this will be readily understood by the practical farmer, as it enables him to operate the tractor from the seat of the implement, proving it to be a true one-man tractor, also it removes from him any possible vibration of the engine. The engine is four-cylinder construction, insuring steady power and speed, and a horse-power rate of 14. It will pull two 14-inch bottom plows at the rate of 3½ miles an hour. Electric governor enables the engine to be run at any fixed speed from one-half to three and a half miles an hour, by simply turning a dial. Electric self-starter relieves the operator of cranking by hand, while electric headlight enables him to work day and night. Many other exclusive features of this wonderful tractor have proved it to be by far the most efficient, and, judging by its popularity, the Moline-Universal will find its place on many farms of western Canada. It solves the farm help problem.

Write to the distributor in your province for free booklet, price and all details. Distributed in Western Canada by:—For Manitoba, Anglo-Canadian Engineering Co., Ltd., 804 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg; for Saskatchewan, Universal Tractor Co., Ltd., 406 Canada Building, Saskatoon; for Alberta General Supplies Limited, 122 Eleventh Avenue West, Calgary.

—Advertisement.

tion, or any equiductor, captain, purser, or other officer, who, knowing him to be unregistered, permits him to proceed upon a journey, will thereby render himself liable to heavy penalties.

The Government has no present intention of conscripting Labor, though, subject to approval by order in council, the Canada Registration Board may make regulations closing certain classes of employment to able-bodied men or to men between certain ages. Such regulations, if adopted, would help to give effect to the recent order in council requiring every person to be usefully employed.

Basis for Food Rationing

Another very important purpose which the registration may serve is as a basis for food rationing. If Canada is to do her full duty by the Mother Country and her European allies the time may come when she must submit herself to some system of food rationing—something which she cannot do

intelligently and equitably unless she has first secured accurate information as to the number and distribution of her population. Canada's exportable surplus of food products can be greatly increased by greater food production; it can be still further increased by strictly limiting the per capita consumption of meat and wheat products.

Some of the Questions

Men will be asked to say whether circumstances would permit them to serve in the present national crisis by changing present occupation to some other for which qualified if the conditions offered were satisfactory.

Women will be asked to state, considering their health, training and experience and the national needs, in what capacity they think they could best serve the country. They will also be asked if their circumstances would permit them to give regular full-time service without remuneration.

Poultry

CURIOSITY MAY SPOIL HATCHES

Many people using incubators forget the old maxim about counting their chickens, and by opening the door to see how many eggs are pipped, materially reduce the number finally hatched. The last three days of incubation is the most critical part of the hatching period and the care at this time has an important bearing upon the hatching per cent. At this stage the control of temperature and the regulation of moisture supply are particularly important. The temperature after the eighteenth day must be watched carefully. The activity of the chicks creates heat and there is a tendency for the temperature to rise. Any considerable increase in the heat in the machine weakens the chick and drives out moisture, thus causing the chick to dry fast to the shell. Opening the incubator door to show the neighbors what a wonderful hatch is promised also allows the moisture to escape, cools the machine and thus gives the chicks a shock which adds materially to the list of dead in shell.

On the eighteenth day the machine should be closed and not opened again until the hatch is finished. During this time the temperature should be watched closely and regulated by turning the lamp down so that the temperature on a level with the top of the eggs will not be above 105 degrees. The machine should be darkened during the hatching period to prevent the first-hatched chicks from trampling those coming out later. There is nothing gained by helping chicks out of the shell, as those unable to get out unaided are not worth the effort required to help them out. After the hatch is finished the shells and unhatched eggs should be removed and the temperature of the machine gradually reduced to about 95 to 98 degrees and the chicks left in until the brooder is ready.

KEEP CHICKS CLEAN

In brooding, whether natural or artificial, absolute cleanliness must be observed. Brooding quarters cannot be kept too clean and there is nothing that will kill off a bunch of young chicks more quickly than lack of cleanliness.

Healthy chicks, put into clean brooders, fed judiciously, should live. This

year, more than ever, care should be taken that the chicks which are hatched should be given every chance. Provide them with suitable brooding quarters, feed sparingly on dry feeds and keep everything scrupulously clean.

WITH THE SETTING HEN

Some hens never make good mothers. If the setting hen is not suitable, transfer some of the eggs before hatching to one that is, if you have her. Treat the mother hen for lice several times before the chicks hatch and make sure there are no mites. Have the chicks come out several broods at a time and double up the chicks, giving 15 to 18 to each hen. Small "A" coops to accommodate one family are good. Where hens agree, larger coops or colony houses may serve the purpose for several hens and their broods. Keep the broods away from the general flock. Move the coop frequently. Don't let the hen out when the chicks are small, and especially early in the morning.

HATCH CHICKS EARLY

Hatch early. Make every effort to get your chicks out this spring before the 24th of May. The lighter breeds may be hatched up to the first of June, but as a rule, the heavier breeds hatched later than the 24th of May are not satisfactory. At least 90 per cent. of the pullets in Canada were not laying during November and December the past winter, because they were hatched too late.

If you are depending upon your own flock for breeding eggs mate ten to fifteen days before setting. Test the eggs for fertility, so that you will be sure you are not setting many without good fertility. If you are using incubators, set early, but do not count on more than three hatches. If you can get all the chicks out in one hatch, so much the better. If hens are used, use some system. If the hens are too slow in becoming broody see if you can get some custom hatching done or purchase day-old chicks. Get in touch with good breeders in your vicinity, or write your nearest Experimental Farm. There is more money wasted each year because of late hatched pullets than is often made from the rest of the flock.

News of Herds and Flocks

SASKATCHEWAN CLYDESDALE CLUB

At a meeting of Clydesdale breeders, held recently in Regina a Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club was formed to cover the province. A constitution and by-laws were submitted to the executive for approval. The membership fee was placed at \$2.00, and the following officers elected:—

Hon. president, Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola; president, R. H. Taber, Condie; vice-president, G. A. Stutt, Brookside; secretary-treasurer, J. Duggan, Condie. Directors, R. Sinton, Regina; A. Mutch, Lumsden; H. Gilmour, Pasqua; J. E. Mann, Bangor; P. A. Taylor, Arcola; T. Haggie, Condie; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; W. A. Staples, Oxbow; J. W. Miller, North Battleford; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; and C. C. Robertson, Bradwell.

APPRECIATION OF BELGIANS

The auction sale of registered Belgian mares and stallions from Pioneer Stock Farm, Lampman, Sask., held in Regina on March

15, was one of the most successful events of the kind ever pulled off in Western Canada. It was certainly one of, and perhaps the greatest, sale of draft horses ever held in Western Canada; the average prices being the highest. It was the greatest achievement of the breed ever staged in Canada. There has been a feeling for some time that the attention has not been paid the Belgian that was his due as a draft horse. This sale was the first opportunity the public has had of expressing its approval of the merits of this great draft breed. The Belgian has weight as an outstanding characteristic and it was plain buyers laid great emphasis on that feature.

There was a good crowd and active bidding. A considerable number more of as good quality horses could have been absorbed by the crowd without any depreciation of values.

A total of 18 head of mares and stallions of all ages sold for \$17,415, an average of \$967. Six stallions sold for \$6,825, an average of \$1,137.50.

age of \$1,325. Twelve mares brought \$10,790, an average of \$900. The highest price of the sale was \$2,000, paid by Frank Reynolds, Simpson, Sask., for Cesar, rising 8 years old. This was a real draft colt and in perfect fit. Comet, the famous sire that has such a record both in the United States and Canada, as a getter of prizewinners, brought \$1,750, and went to John E. Priebe, Morse, Sask. This horse was a bargain. The highest-priced mare was Lilli de Comet, rising 5, that brought \$1,810 from Jas. Hodgins, Innes, Sask. Two other mares, Prairie Madi and Belle de Comet brought \$1,150 each, the former being possibly the best buy among the mares. H. Lacey, Deloraine, Man., bought three mares and Joe Doran, Loyalist, Alta., a two-year-old stallion. All other buyers were from Saskatchewan points, and the horses were widely distributed.

Commendation is due the auctioneer, J. L. McIlraith, Grenell, Iowa, for his splendid work. He knew values and appealed to the bidders entirely on the basis of merit in the offerings. To him much credit is due for this record sale.

Mr. Rupp deserves every congratulation for his enterprise. Contrary to the advice of some of his best friends he put these horses up at public auction. He believed that the people of Western Canada wanted draft horses and were willing to pay for good ones. He advertised his sale well, both in the press and by catalog. The latter was a most attractively and carefully prepared one, and went to the expense of getting an experienced Belgian auctioneer, and did not by-bidding. Everything put up was sold. For his faith in the public, Mr. Rupp was amply rewarded by prices that go on record as the best yet paid at an auction sale of draft horses in Western Canada.

BIG RANCH CHANGES HANDS

P. D. Bowlen, of the Bar O Ranch, Cochrane, Alberta, has recently bought the well-known Q Ranch, where Messrs John and Tony Day have been ranching for 80 years. The ranch is located south-east of Medicine Hat and about 60 miles south of Maple Creek.

For some considerable time Percheron sires from Iowa and later from Geo. Lane, along with excellent Clydesdales sires have been used, with the result that good drafters are being raised, weighing from 15 to 17 hundred pounds. Some of the Clyde sires at present in use are, "Bogart," "Denoon," and "Maythorn," well-known prize winners. Mr. Bowlen is offering 1,000 horses for sale, beginning June 1st. These range from yearlings to mature animals and ever half of the offering is mares, of which some 850 are heavy with foal.

Care has been used to weed out the less desirable types with the result that the bunch is a credit to the owner.

Arrangements are being made to take intending buyers to the ranch by autos after June 1. Mr. Bowlen is located at Morley, Alberta, until he moves to his new ranch.

BRANDON CLYDE FUTURITY ENTRIES

The following is the list of nominations for the Clydesdale Futurity, \$250 for colts foaled in 1917, to be exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition, Brandon, July 22 to 27, 1918.

The second payment of \$2.00 on each colt is due and payable on May 1, when the description, breeding, color and markings must be given. On June 20, a further payment of \$2.00 must be made. All entry fees are added to the Futurity. Colts entered in the Futurity may compete in the open classes of the exhibition, but entry must be made and fees paid in the regular way.

Filly Section

Name	No. of entries
R. P. Clark, Ochre River, Man.	1
R. F. Chapman, Ninga, Man.	1
James McDowall, Brookhill, Man.	2
Joe Taylor, Souris, Man.	1
R. J. Hopwood, Hayfield, Man.	1
Freeman Rice, Binscarth, Man.	1
H. T. Spooner, Abernethy, Sask.	1
Geo. Paterson & Son, Griswold, Man.	1
Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, Man.	3
J. McCallum, Portage la Prairie, Man.	1
John Scharff, Hartney, Man.	1
W. H. Galbraith, Hartney, Man.	1
Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua, Sask.	1
John Graham, Carberry, Man.	1
L. J. Hamilton, Brandon, Man.	1
Andy Mitchell, Hayfield, Man.	1
James Turner, Carroll, Man.	1
U. A. Walker & Sons, Carnegie, Man.	1
Geo. A. Stephens, Balcarras, Sask.	2
Andrew Gemmell, Roland, Man.	1
D. J. Gray, Brandon, Man.	1

Total.....25

Stallion Section

Name	No. of entries
Geo. Porterfield, Brandon, Man.	1
R. L. Rountree, Ochre River, Man.	1
A. L. Titus, Napinka, Man.	1
Joe Taylor, Souris, Man.	2
T. J. Ferguson, Souris, Man.	1
Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua, Sask.	1
J. M. Webster, Carleton Place, Ont.	1
Andrew Gemmell, Roland, Man.	1
John Graham, Carberry, Man.	1
L. J. Hamilton, Brandon, Man.	1
Jas. Holmes, Souris, Man.	1
U. A. Walker & Sons, Carnegie, Man.	1
E. Mann, Waldron, Sask.	1

Total.....16

Grand Total.....41

CARGO OF SHORTHORNS LOST

P. G. Ross of Messrs. Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, has sustained a great loss by the sinking of a vessel conveying from Scotland to the United States a valuable cargo of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Ross was one of the most important buyers in Scotland during the past spring, and was

Continued on Page 49

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, April 29, 1918.

OATS.—There was very little feature to the markets last week, except a bearish wave on Saturday, which resulted in a break of about two cents. There was also a poor cash demand, which is quite an unusual condition at the very outset of open navigation on the Great Lakes. This is due in part to the uncertainties of transportation space and in part to the fact that many eastern buyers have secured their requirements during the winter and are now ready to ship their holdings as soon as space can be secured. Stocks of oats in terminal and interior elevators seem quite large. On the other hand wheat stocks at the lake front are unusually low, and will probably be moved quickly, and a demand for all available stocks of grain may follow.

BARLEY.—This market is in just the same condition it was in a week ago. 3 C.W. grade is quoted at \$1.50 per bushel and 4 C.W. five cents less. This is the low point since prices first went higher.

FLAX has been a quiet market, with comparatively small fluctuations. Prices have advanced a few cents during the week, and it is noted that July delivery is now higher than May delivery. Receipts at Winnipeg continue quite liberal.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
April									
	23	24	25	26	27	29	Week	Year	
							ago	ago	
Oats—									
May 91 1	91	90 1	90 1	88 1	86 1	84 1	91 1	71 1	
July 88 1	87	87 1	88 1	86 1	84 1	82 1	88 1	68 1	
Flax—									
May 385 1	387	385 1	388 1	387 1	378	379 1	304		
July 385 1	387	385	389	388 1	379	378	394		

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators or the week ending Wednesday, April 24, was as follows:—

Elev-	Grain	Rec'd dur-	Ship'd dur-	Now in
ator		ing week	ing week	store
Saskatoon	Wheat	61,876	75,644	240,380
"	Oats	91,643	336,980	1,963,350
"	Barley	23,699	41,881	
"	Flax	2,900	10,339	34,357
Calgary	Wheat	84,099	2,640	329,143
"	Oats	135,878	108,716	1,190,312
"	Barley	10,110	8,565	106,498
"	Flax			1,366
Moose Jaw	Wheat	23,440	39,101	591,713
"	Oats	82,430	82,360	1,275,335
"	Barley		1,332	23,018
"	Flax	2,988	4,996	18,098

THE CASH TRADE

Winnipeg, April 26

CORN.—Good demand for milling. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.58 to \$1.68.

OATS.—Not brisk. Price basis 3 to 3½c over Minneapolis May. No. 3 white closed at 86 to 87c; No. 4 white oats at 83½ to 84½c.

RYE.—A little better, due to small offerings. No. 2 rye closed at \$2.68 to \$2.70.

BARLEY.—Slow; offerings small and buyers indifferent. Prices closed at \$1.45 to \$1.87.

FLAXSEED.—Not enough to make a market. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.12½ to \$4.14½, on spot and to arrive.

COMPEL FARMERS TO SELL THEIR WHEAT

A circular letter requesting that the names

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Ty1	Ty2	Ty3
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year									
ago	270 1	265 1	260 1	..	..	188 1	..	..	..

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 23 to April 29, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS						BARLEY			FLAX		
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 3	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Apr. 23	177	92 1	89	88 1	86 1	82 1		150	145	120	117	385 1	381 1
24	177	91 1	88 1	88	85 1	81 1		151	146	120	117	387 1	383 1
25	177	91 1	87 1	87 1	85	81 1		153	148	123	120	385 1	381 1
26	177	90 1	87 1	87 1	84 1	81 1		153	148	123	120	388 1	385 1
27	177	88 1	85 1	85 1	82 1	79 1		150	145			387 1	384 1
29	177	86 1	83 1	83 1	80 1	77 1		150	145	120		378	374 1
Week	177	91 1	88 1	88 1	85 1	82						379 1	375 1
ago													
Year	140	72 1	77 1	71 1	70 1			125		100	100	304	300 1
ago													287 1

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Calgary	Toronto	Chicago	St. Paul
	April 27	Year ago	April 27	April 25	April 24	April 24
Cattle						
Choice steers	\$ 12.50-14.00	10.75-11.50	\$ 12.75-13.55	13.00-14.50	\$ 16.25-17.50	12.00-16.50
Best butcher steers	11.50-12.00	10.00-10.50	11.50-12.50	10.75-13.00	15.25-16.00	9.50-12.50
Fair to good butcher steers	9.50-11.00	7.50-9.75	11.50-12.50	10.35-10.75	10.50-12.50	7.00-9.50
Good to choice fat cows	9.50-11.00	8.00-9.50	10.50-10.50	9.75-11.25	9.75-11.00	8.50-10.00
Medium to good cows	6.50-9.50	6.50-7.50	8.50-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.00-8.50
Common cows	5.50-6.50	4.25-6.00	7.50-8.50	6.75-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.25-8.00
Canners	5.00-6.50	3.75-4.25	5.00-8.00	6.00-7.25	6.25-7.00	6.50-6.75
Good to choice heifers	9.50-12.00	9.50-10.50	10.00-11.50	12.00-14.25	9.50-12.50	8.00-10.00
Fair to good heifers	9.00-9.50	8.00-9.00	8.00-10.00	8.75-11.00	7.50-9.50	6.50-8.00
Best oxen	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.00	7.50-7.50			
Best butcher bulls	8.50-9.00	7.50-8.50	8.50-9.00	9.75-11.25	12.00-13.50	10.00-12.00
Common to bologna bulls	6.50-8.00	6.50-7.00	5.00-8.25	7.25-8.25	7.50-11.00	7.50-10.00
Fair to good feeder steers	9.50-10.25	6.50-8.25	9.00-9.50	10.00-11.50	10.00-12.00	8.00-11.00
Fair to good stocker steers	9.00-9.50	6.50-7.75	9.00-9.50	8.50-10.75	8.00-8.75	7.50-10.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$120	\$75-\$100	\$75-\$90	\$100-\$135		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$80-\$70	\$50-\$65	\$70-\$80	\$65-\$80		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	19.40	15.50	19.75	19.75-20.25	17.35-17.60	16.90-17.00
Light hogs	18.00-19.00	12.00-13.00		18.00-19.00	16.00-17.25	
Heavy hogs	17.00	9.00-10.00		18.00-19.90	15.00-15.75	
Stags	11.00-14.00	6.00-7.50		16.00	16.75-17.25	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	16.00-18.00	11.75-12.75	16.00-17.00	19.50-20.50	16.25-18.50	15.00-20.00
Best Killing Sheep	9.00-14.00	8.50-9.25	13.50-16.50	11.00-13.00	8.00-16.75	10.00-16.00

ceipts of livestock at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the past week were as follows: cattle, 1,891; calves, 481; sheep and lambs, 5; hogs, 4,461.

The run of cattle continues light with strong demand for all classes at higher prices. The quality is not quite as good as is generally expected at this time of year, which no doubt, is due largely to the high price of feed. There is only a limited number bringing the top prices quoted below for extra choice. The market is quotably higher from last week on almost all grades. We look for small receipts and steady prices to prevail for some time. The demand for stockers and feeders is more than receipts will supply and prices are very firm at present quotations.

Good light veals are selling around 15½ cents, and heavy from 10 cents to 14 cents; palfeds, \$8.00 to \$9.50.

There are very few sheep and lambs coming and consequently prices are firm at 10 cents to 14 cents for sheep; lambs, 15 cents to 18 cents.

The light run of hogs during the week has resulted in a steady market at \$19.50, but on Friday the market dropped to \$19.40. The quality has not been so good as last week, very few being good enough to bring a premium on price quoted below.

TORONTO

Union Stockyards, April 25.—Cattle receipts for the week totalled 4,900 head. The quality was not as good as was in evidence in the run of the previous week, only a small number of heavy cattle being on sale, and the offering of exceptionally choice butcher cattle rather small. Prices, however, were the highest on record at the local yards, the demand being very keen throughout the week. Outside packers were operating and several hundred cattle were bought for shipment to Montreal and Hamilton abattoirs, while five loads were shipped to the United States; two of these loads were for the butcher trade, and three were for feeding purposes. While feeding cattle went into the stables at high prices last autumn, the prices that have been paid during the past two weeks, should allow the farmer to dispose of his butcher cattle at a fair margin of profit, notwithstanding the high cost of feed during the winter months. The market opened on Monday under a very keen demand, and quotations ruled fully 25 cents per hundred higher than at the close of the previous week. By one o'clock, the 8,000 head of cattle offered had nearly all gone over the scales. On Tuesday, prices were steady, with most of the good cattle being held for Wednesday's market, on which day demand was again very keen and a further advance of 25 cents was noted, buyers taking the cattle at the drover's own prices. The market closed with a steady undertone on Thursday. Of the heavy cattle on sale, one load, of which the quality was only fairly good, sold at \$14.25 per hundred, while a lot consisting of 13 head sold at \$14. Some exceptionally good sales of steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds were made on Wednesday, when four averaging 1,160 pounds from Meaford, Ontario, sold at \$15 per hundred; 15 head of about equal weight at \$14.50; two or more loads at \$14, while most of the sales, totalling several hundred head, were made from \$12.75 to \$13.75. Of steers and heifers weighing from 700 to 1,000 pounds, five head averaging slightly under 1,000 pounds sold at \$14; nine head at \$13.75, and a straight load at \$13.25; most of the offerings within these weights brought from \$12 to \$12.75, while medium butchers were weighed up from \$10.50 to \$11.50 per hundred. While steers and heifers are now selling from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred higher than was the case six weeks ago, this advance does not apply to cows and bulls, in which classes the advances have been less marked, probably due, to some extent, to the decline in the price of hides. During the week, one choice cow sold at \$12.25 per hundred; four at \$11.50; several at \$11.25, while quite a number of sales were made from \$10.50 to \$11. Cows of medium quality brought from \$8.50 to \$9.50 per hundred. Bulls sold as high as \$11.50 per hundred, while the range for choice bulls was from \$10.50 to \$11.25. Stockers and feeders did not move to the country as freely as during the previous week, the abattoirs absorbing everything of fair condition for the butcher trade, while farmers were a trifle uncertain as to the wisdom of putting cattle on the grass at present prices. Calf receipts were again heavy, and prices held fairly steady. Only choice veal calves of beef breeds sold above \$16. The tops in the dairy breeds reached \$15.25, while most of the good calves sold from \$13 to \$14.25, and common calves from \$9.00 to \$11.

Sheep and lambs totalled 70 head. Little change occurred in prices since the previous week, when choice lambs sold up to \$21 and choice light sheep at \$15.50.

Hog prices held fairly steady at \$20 per hundred for selects, fed and watered. On Monday and Tuesday, a few decks sold at \$20.25, and while buyers endeavored to reduce prices on Wednesday, the market remained fairly stationary at \$20, and closed at this level on Thursday.

Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending April 12, Canadian packing houses bought 917 calves, 98 bulls, 170 heavy steers, 4,053 butcher cattle, 5,484 hogs and 57 sheep. Local butchers purchased 866 calves, 389 butcher cattle, 845 hogs and 21 sheep. Canadian shipments were made up of 82 calves, 65 milch cows, 575 stockers, 187 feeders and one hog. Shipments to United States points consisted of 294 calves, 95 cattle and 22 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to April 18, inclusive, were 74,731 cattle, 15,542 calves, 120,876 hogs and 10,515 sheep, compared to 68,659 cattle, 15,156 calves, 161,898

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 26, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
3 white oats	\$0.85 1	\$0.86	-\$0.87
Barley	1.50	1.45	-1.87
Flax, No. 1	3.87 1	4.12 1	-4.14 1

hogs and 11,197 sheep received during the corresponding period of 1917.

CALGARY

The livestock department of the United Grain Growers reports this week's Alberta stockyard receipts as follows: Horses, 332; cattle, 1,576; hogs, 1,740; sheep, 6. The corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 482; cattle, 680; hogs, 2,134; sheep, 9.

With only a moderate run of fat cattle and a strong demand the market gained considerable strength and all classes sold readily at advanced prices. We sold two choice steers for \$13.35 and six for \$13.25, shipped by Mr. Mayberry of Penhold, and a cow from the same shipment at 12 cents, this cow netting the shipper \$188.40. A full load of choice cattle shipped by Chas. Stone of Alix brought 13 cents, and a heifer at \$11.25. These prices constitute a record for the Alberta stockyards. We quote choice grain fed steers \$12.75 to \$13.65, good to medium steers at \$11.50 to \$12.50, and common killing steers, for which there is a much better demand, \$10.50 to \$11.50; the best classes of heifers and cows \$10.50 to \$11.50, with \$10.00 to \$10.50 taking the bulk; medium cows \$8.50 to \$9.50, and common cows \$7.50 to \$8.50. The demand for bulls was good and the best sold readily at from \$8.50 to \$9.00, although an exceptionally good animal would bring more. Medium bulls \$7.50 to \$8.25, and common bolognas from 7 cents down. The offerings of stocker steers was small and \$9.00 to \$9.50 bought the most of them with the common off colored stuff from 50 cents to \$1.00 lower. The stocker cow trade was slow and draggy and very few changed hands, the best of them will bring from \$75.00 to \$90.00, with the poorer stuff from \$66.00 to \$70.00, with two-year-old heifers at about the latter figure. Yearlings sold readily at from \$40.00 to \$48.00, with a very limited supply.

In sympathy with the eastern markets hogs sold lower and \$19.75 was the prevailing price. The run was very light all the week, with slightly heavier offerings on Friday the prices were maintained at \$19.75 and the benefit of the through billings.

No fat sheep on sale. We quote fat lambs \$18.00 to \$17.00, fat wethers \$15.00 to \$16.50, and fat ewes \$13.50 to \$15.00.

Prices on good steers showed an advance of fully 50 cents, while common steers gained even more and the demand was good on both classes. Fat cows and heifers advanced nearly a dollar a 100 lbs., and there is every prospect of these prices being fully maintained, or even slightly advanced, next week. We strongly advise the feeder to make himself fully acquainted with the prices prevailing on the Calgary market before selling his cattle locally. There is little prospect of any immediate heavy advance in the hog market.

News of Herds and Flocks

Continued from Page 48

sending close upon 100 head of carefully-selected, highly-bred Shorthorns when, unfortunately, the vessel was lost. Mr. Ross had imported several valuable cargoes of pure-bred cattle to the States since the outbreak of war, all of which reached their destination safely. This, as a matter of fact, is the only loss that has been sustained of pure stock being exported either to North or South America, although a draft of Angus cattle for South Africa was lost last year. Mr. Ross' draft just lost, included many exceptionally well-bred, highly-priced cattle. It is understood that in the lot was the first prize February, 1917, bull calf at Perth, bred by Mr. J. J. Mowbray, of Naemoor, and purchased for 700 guineas; also the yearling bull Rodney, bred by Mr. C. H. Jolliffe, of Newbus Grange, and purchased at Birmingham at 1,100 guineas. There were also a number of beautifully-bred females and calves. The loss was said to be fully covered by insurance.

STANDARDIZED STOCK FEEDS

A movement has been placed on foot to have a special compound feed manufactured in Ontario by three or four mills in various parts of the province and supply direct to farmers at the lowest possible cost.

The proposed feed, of which a minimum of 1,000 cars will be manufactured, will consist of such concentrates as corn, gluten feed, bran, middlings and brewers' grains, cottonseed meal and oil cake.

The arrangement will be in charge of a committee composed of C. F. Bailey, assistant deputy minister of agriculture; F. C. Hart, of the markets branch; A. Leitch, of the Ontario Agricultural College; Joseph Brethour of Burford, and G. A. Gillespie, M.P.P., of Peterboro. This committee will arrange with millers to manufacture the feed with Government supervision as a guarantee of quality. The committee will also endeavor, with the assistance of the Canada Food Board, to locate supplies of these concentrates in the United States and arrange with the United States Railway Board to secure railway facilities for birthing them into this country. Action will be taken immediately owing to the necessity of getting supplies into the country this summer in order to insure an adequate supply for the maintenance of stock this fall and winter.

The intention is to have the feeds made, one suitable for dairy cattle and the other for hogs.

Week's War Summary

The features of the war during the past week have been several, and one is quite as important as another. The German offensive on the West front developed fresh strength since our last writing, and combined attacks were made by the enemy, one on the south towards Amiens, and the other on the north toward the north coats of France. The most serious loss sustained by the Allies occurred last Thursday when the Germans captured Mont Kemmel which is situated just a little west of Messines Ridge, and overlooks the whole Ypres salient to the north. On the south, the Germans have not been so successful. They were badly repulsed at the town of Villers-Bretonneux by the Australians who carried out a brilliant counter-attack at night, under cover of darkness, and re-captured valuable positions which since have been strengthened and held by the French and British forces.

The battle of Kemmel Hill in which the Germans were finally victorious was started last Wednesday when the enemy launched a terrific bombardment of artillery against the whole allied line between Wytschaete and Bailleul. They sought out the weakest spot in that section of the line, which apparently was the point at Kemmel Hill, or Mont Kemmel as it is called on the war maps, where the French and British troops joined. The Germans by means of massed formation advanced up the slopes of Kemmel after first surrounding it, and finally after paying a heavy cost in men killed and wounded, captured the position. All day Thursday the fighting lasted, and not until late at night did the enemy succeed in overcoming the valiant Frenchmen who rather than surrender the crest of the hill fought to the death.

The loss of Mont Kemmel was regarded as serious because it overlooks much of the low-lying land behind the allied lines in the Ypres salient. The hill is 468 feet in height, and just six miles south-west of Ypres. The German success, at this point, cut a deep notch in the allied line and resulted in the out-flanking of the British forces entrenched on the northern slopes of Messines Ridge. The French at the week-end had begun furious counter attacks with the idea of re-capturing Kemmel, but at time of writing no material ground had been retaken. If the Germans continue to hold Kemmel, they may very easily force the retirement of the British troops from the Ypres salient which stretches away to the north.

While gains have been made by Germany during the past week, they have been so costly, and the progress of their offensive on the whole has been so slow, that reports coming by way of London from Berlin say that there is much perturbation over the inability of the Teuton armies to pierce the allied line, and over the tremendous loss of life which they have suffered. This apprehension on the part of Germany is well warranted, and it would now appear, after a whole month of fierce attack by Germany, that the defined policy of General Foch, the commander-in-chief of the allies on the west front, is to reduce the German

strength as rapidly as possible by making them pay for every inch of ground, and then, at the proper time, launch the powerful counter blow which he has promised with such confidence. This scheme would seem to be supported by the reported figures showing the losses of the British forces on the whole west front during the past three weeks. There have been some 40,000 killed, wounded and missing recorded by the British staff since the beginning of the month, which in view of the heavy fighting that has been in progress, is a comparatively small number, and much below that inflicted upon the enemy.

One of the most thrilling exploits of the war was that undertaken last week by the British Admiralty when a naval raid was made upon the enemy submarine bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend, which are situated on the coast of Belgium. The attack on Zeebrugge harbor which has been the most dangerous source of submarine attack to the British navy, and to all the allied transport service, proved most effective. Six old, obsolete cruisers, filled with concrete, were directed under the cover of artificial clouds, and protected by British battleships and cruisers, into the narrow mouth of Zeebrugge Harbor, where they succeeded in getting right in against the very gates of the canal. Then by a pre-arranged plan five of these old cruisers were blown up and sunk, while the sixth launched itself against the side of the mole, or breakwater, which stretches out to sea as a protection to the harbor entrance. The five old boats which were sunk close against the canal gate, injured the canal, and at the same time blocked the outlet to the sea, so that for a considerable time, at least, no German submarines could get either in or out. The sixth cruiser was blown up against the mole, and injured it so badly that it was severed entirely from the mainland, the sea washing through a gap of some hundred yards. The British warships all the time were standing off, battering the German land batteries with their big guns. The losses in men by the British were severe, but their accomplishment is regarded as a most valuable stroke in protecting the French and British coasts from the attacks of the enemy subs.

The condition of affairs in Holland has been anything but satisfactory of late. Holland, which is still one of the few neutral countries in the world, had been asked by Germany to permit the transmission of sand and gravel over her canals and railways from Germany into Belgium. Great Britain on the other hand had warned Holland to make sure that the sand and gravel would not be used for military purposes. For a time it looked as if Holland might be drawn into the war on the side of Germany, in which case she would have been exposed to attack from the British navy from seaward. Finally a settlement was made on Saturday last, by which a limited amount of sand and gravel may be transported through Holland by Germany. This is regarded as a most unsatisfactory and indefinite settlement for Holland, and may easily result in complications later on, with the allies.

From Russia, fragmentary dispatches received on Sunday and Monday indicate that events of the utmost importance are taking place at Petrograd. According to the reports there has been a new revolution with the purpose of placing the Grand Duke Alexis, minor son of the former Czar, on the throne, and making the Grand Duke Michael, regent. The new government it is reported has repudiated the treaty of Brest-Litovsk which the Bolsheviks made with the Central powers. The next few days ought to prove whether or not the monarchy has really been restored in Russia, and if so, whether or not the old Romanoffs have the power to restore order out of the chaotic conditions which have developed in that country during the past twelve months.

GERMAN TAX PROPOSALS

Berlin, April 23 (Via Amsterdam, April 24)—Speaking on the first reading of the new taxation proposals in the reichstag today, Count von Roeder, secretary of the Imperial treasury, said that 11,000,000,000 marks of the 14,500,000,000 marks subscribed to the eighth war loan already have been paid. Discussing the taxation policy of the government, the Count pointed out that during the war the indirect taxation had been considerably lower than the direct taxation, and then continued:—

"In the forthcoming reconstruction of the Imperial finances, that masterpiece, Imperial legislation, must not be fundamentally altered. A fundamental taxation divided into direct and indirect taxation, would be premature. We don't know the amount of the indemnity we shall 'win.'"

"Our taxation legislation need not fear comparison with that of foreign countries. Great Britain's big taxation achievements show neither a new basis nor an organic reform. American war taxes represent merely random and variation. The success of our loan policy is attributed to a conscientious covering interest on Imperial loans and to balancing the budget."

Grain Trade Questions

Continued from Page 25

as a rule who sells oats for May delivery gives the buyer or the people handling his business, the bills of lading covering his shipments and gets his settlement, hearing no more about the matter. Occasionally one of these cars will be delayed in transit and it is forcibly brought to his attention that May shipment is not always as good as May delivery.

Inspector's Decision Final

Q.—Have I any recourse or any appeal in regard to a loss on a car of grain which was graded tough? This grain was last year's oats and as dry as shot.—C.S.E.

A.—There seems to be no way by which you can prove that your grain was not tough. Grain is tough or is dry in many cases according to the judgment of the Government Grain Inspector. In other cases a moisture test is made to definitely determine the percentage of moisture contained in the grain in question.

Wheat containing more than 12½ per cent. moisture may be graded tough, and it is only in cases where there is no doubt in the mind of the Inspector as to the condition of the grain that it is graded tough without the test being made.

This test is made with an accurately weighed portion of the sample from the car. The moisture in the grain is evaporated out of the sample and the water drops from the retort into a tube which is graduated on the same basis as the receptacle which is heated to evaporate the moisture in the part of the sample it contains. The tube, after all the moisture is out of the grain, shows just exactly what percentage of the said grain was water. If more than the regulation amount of moisture is found the car-load is graded tough and will sell at enough discount to cover approximately what the grain would lose in weight in the drying process.

It is almost out of the question to make a second test on grain out of the official sample. The sample dries out so quickly that it could not show the same percentage of moisture after being in a warm room over night. The Inspector's decision is final unless another test at point of unloading can be arranged.

FREIGHT RATE INCREASED

Q.—Sometime ago I shipped oats which were unloaded into the Canadian government terminal at Saskatoon. They were unloaded several months before the 15 per cent. increase in freight rates came into effect. The oats, however, were sold just a few days ago and from my settlement has been deducted the increased freight rate of two cents per 100 pounds more than the rate in effect either at time these oats were shipped or the time unloaded. By what authority or ruling is the new rate chargeable on this grain. E.S.S.

A.—The Railway Commission has been asked by a number of grain companies to give a decision re this, but no definite statement has yet been made. It is contended that the tariffs give grain loaded before March 15 a through rate to Fort William on the old basis,

provided, of course (if unloaded en-route), that reshipment is made within the usual limit of six months. The railways feel otherwise and have been charging the new rate on everything re-shipped out of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. There is an immense stock of oats at these points and it means a lot of money to the transportation companies if they are going to be able to collect two cents per 100 lbs. more than the rate in effect at time this grain was shipped. At the present time they are assessing the advanced rate but in the event of the railway commission deciding, as some think they will, that grain in the interior elevators is subject to reshipment on a basis of the old rates, rebates will be collected for the overcharges. The company that handles your grain will arrange to collect what is due you if it is going to be possible to do so.

RE-INSPECTION AND SURVEY

Q.—Will you please distinguish for me between a re-inspection and survey of grain. —M.S.T.

A.—The distinction is mainly that the re-examination of the grain is made by different parties. When a "re-inspection" on certain grain is asked for, it is understood that the government inspector has been asked to look over the sample grain and report on the possibility of changing the grade. Or in the case of cars passing Winnipeg en route to Fort William, notice is sent to the inspector at Fort William to make an inspection. Otherwise the car would be unloaded and binned with other grain, according to the grade given at Winnipeg. Lists of inspections are forwarded to Fort William daily so that the terminals may know with what grade to bin each carload. Thus when Fort William inspector changes a grade say for instance from No. 3 Northern to No. 2 Northern, he orders the carload unloaded with No. 2 Northern wheat, and asks the Winnipeg inspection office to cancel the inspection certificate and issue a corrected one for the higher grade.

A "survey," however, is an appeal to the survey board, which consists of a number of experienced grain men appointed for this purpose. When a survey is called for, the secretary of the grain exchange gets three of the board together and they examine the sample taken from the car on which the grade is in question. These three members of the board, each independent of the other, reports his grade on the sample. If two out of three change the grade their decision governs the final grading. A new certificate is ordered to be issued by the grain inspector and the original certificate is cancelled. The cost of the survey is \$3.00, \$1.00 going to each member of the board who acts. This is paid by the farmer or the company owning the grain if the inspectors grade is sustained. If the grade is changed this \$3.00 can be collected from the inspector.

The "survey" is final as far as a disputed grade is concerned. There is no appeal from it.

THE MARCH WIND

When the March winds blow
The snow begins to go;
It vanishes from our sight
Like a ghost at night.

When the March winds blow,
The water begins to flow,
It stands in pond and pool,
On our way to school.

When the March winds blow
The birds begin to go
South, East, and to the West,
To build a home, their nest.

When the March winds blow
The grass begins to show
In patches gray and green
It makes a pretty scene

When the March winds blow
We get spring you know
With its birds and flowers
And its nice warm showers.

When the March winds blow
The farmer is not too slow
Getting things in line
To plant his grain in time.

LIVE POULTRY

WANTED

Read our prices stated below. We are in need of 5,000 Hens inside of two weeks from date. Pick out the large fat hens, as most of them are not laying anyway. Let us know the number of birds you want to dispose of.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 28c
Hens, any size, per lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, 7 lbs. up 25c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 18c
Young Roosters, per lb. 20c-22c
These Prices Guaranteed Till May 15th from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

Royal Produce Trading Co.
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

I Will Lead!



Young Ladies' Gunmetal Calf
7-in. Top
Sizes 2½ to 7
12W230
\$4.50 POST PAID



Finest Quality Dongola Kid
Sizes 2½ to 7
12W321
\$3.25 POST PAID



Patent Calf with 8-in. Black Cravenette Tops
Sizes 2½ to 7
12W224
\$4.50 POST PAID



Others Must Follow



Finest Dongola Kid with Pat. Toe Cap and Rubber Tip Heels
Sizes 3 to 8
12W319
\$3.75 POST PAID



White Canvas Sport Shoe
8-in. Top
Sizes 2½ to 7
12W236
\$3.45 POST PAID



Both in Black or Tan
DOUBLE TOE
3 LIFTS SOLID LEATHER
4.65 POST PAID



SOLID LEATHER HEELS
DOUBLE TOE
3 LIFTS SOLID LEATHER
\$4.95 POST PAID

Best Farm Shoes on Earth

DARK TAN OR BLACK OIL-GRAIN FARM WORK SHOE—Built on honor on wide, full-fitting last. Solid leather from stem to toe. Solid double leather toes; wide solid leather backstrap; 3-lifts solid leather heels and soles. Guaranteed better than anything you have seen at the price.
12W100—Dark Tan. Sizes 6 to 11. No half sizes. Postpaid. **\$4.65**
12W101—Black. Sizes 6 to 11. No half sizes. Postpaid. **\$4.65**

GENUINE ELK FARM OR WORK SHOE—Positively best value on earth. Absolutely guaranteed. Has solid leather double toe, solid leather soles and heels. Wide last, roomy and comfortable toe. Will outwear any shoe you have ever seen.
12W106—Dark Tan. Sizes 6 to 11. No half sizes. Postpaid. **\$4.95**
12W109—Black. Sizes 6 to 11. No half sizes. Postpaid. **\$4.95**



Battleship Grey Kid with 8-in. Grey Cravenette Tops
Sizes 2½ to 7
12W205
\$5.75 POST PAID

Send for My Free Special Shoe Catalog Hundreds of Styles for Men, Boys, Women and Children. I can save you money and give you besides the highest quality footwear possible to obtain. Don't think of ordering your summer footwear without first writing for my free catalog and comparing prices.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd., Quality Shoe Merchants Winnipeg, Man.

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FOR PLOWING AND THRESHING

Order from your nearest Coal Dealer at once and have a supply when you are ready to start work

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DEALERS: WRITE US FOR PRICES AND TERMS

To My Ever-increasing Shippers

It affords me very much pleasure to advise you that my excellent outlets enable me to pay you for IMMEDIATE shipments of MUSKRATS the following exceptionally high prices:—

	Ex. Lrg.	Large	Med.	Sml.
No. 1, Springs	\$1.20	\$1.00	\$.75	\$.50
No. 2, Winters, part prime Springs or lightweights.	.90	.70	.50	.35
No. 3, Falls and Early Winters	.70	.60	.40	.30
Shot, Speared, and Damaged, .15 to .30	Kitts, .05 to .15			

COYOTES AND BRUSH WOLVES

	Ex. Lrg.	Large	Med.	Sml.
No. 1, Cased	\$19.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$7.50
No. 2, Cased	15.00	12.00	8.00	5.00
No. 3, \$2.00 to \$3.00	No. 4, .50 Open, One fourth less.			

RED and CROSS FOXES, WEASEL, MARTEN and LYNX are very high. I also pay all express charges or refund postage charges. NOTE: Postal regulations demand contents must be marked outside all mail packages of FURS, to avoid delays or confiscation. Forward everything promptly.

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157 RUPERT AVENUE and 150-152 PACIFIC AVENUE EAST, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Only Thing I Possess that is always worth a hundred cents on the dollar---

is my Imperial Life Assurance policy. These are the words of a prominent man of affairs—a man who owns large real estate and stock market investments, besides a substantial interest in a business.

Two years ago he was rated at \$50,000. If death came to him today the only thing his widow could turn into ready cash is his \$15,000 life assurance policy. And the interest on this would not be sufficient to provide anything like the comforts to which his family have been accustomed.

Life insurance is the one safe investment—more desirable in a sense than Government Bonds, because Government Bonds can at times be bought at a discount, but an Imperial Life policy is worth one hundred cents on the dollar at any time.


If you haven't as much life insurance as you can afford, take immediate steps to remedy the condition. We can show you how. Write for our booklet "The Creation of an Estate."

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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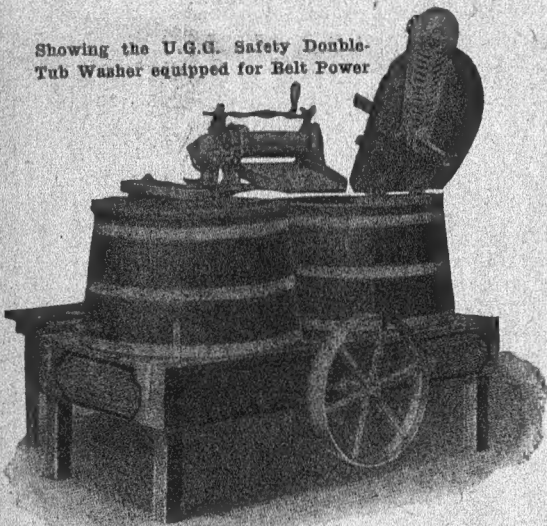
Farm Women!

These days when "Dad" and the boys are all out in the fields from early morning until bedtime, give you a chance to get "straightened round" for the summer. This is a good time to put those changes into effect which you thought about during the winter months. The practical men on the U.G.G. Staff are always glad to help you.

U.G.G. Special Sewing Machine

A good sewing machine is a necessity on any farm and you'll find the U.G.G. specially adapted for the sewing you have to do. Smooth and easy-running, it hums along through the work and makes a good job of every stitch. There is a beautiful quarter-sawed case on this machine, six drawers with separate locks, drop head, automatic tension, big sewing arm, ball-bearing stand, a handsome machine all through. A full set of attachments go with every machine. F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$35.60; Regina, \$36.50; Saskatoon, \$36.65; Calgary, \$37.10.

Showing the U.G.G. Safety Double-Tub Washer equipped for Belt Power



F.O.B. WINNIPEG

\$35⁶⁰

Showing the U.G.G. Special



U.G.G. Safety Washers

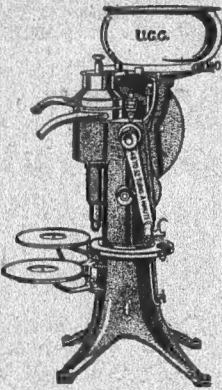
The principal points about a Washer are: good work, ease of operation, speed, and safety. You get these in the U.G.G. machines and more, because the workmanship and material that are put into every U.G.G. Washer stands the test of years of hard use.

The long satisfactory service you get from this or any other U.G.G. article cannot be figured in dollars and cents. Pages 64 and 65 of the 1918 Catalog show all the styles and sizes of these Washers, describes how they can be run on gasoline or electric power, or equipped with a pulley that can be belted to any engine you already have. These machines have the only positive safety device on any Washer in Western Canada. The double-tub washer shown, equipped for belt work, Winnipeg, \$60.75; Regina, \$62.70; Saskatoon, \$63.20; Calgary, \$64.00.

Cream Separators

Like all U.G.G. machines, this Separator is backed by our unqualified guarantee of satisfaction. It is only to be compared with the most expensive machines on the market to-day. In workmanship, material, design and skimming qualities, it has no superior. Made in many sizes, shown on pages 68-73 of the U.G.G. 1918 Catalog.

The 60-gal. size, weighing 240 lbs., sells at Winnipeg for \$70.25; Regina, \$71.25; Saskatoon, \$71.45; Calgary, \$72.00.



Power Churns

Good churning makes good butter—get a high-grade U.G.G. Churn and be sure. The Churn illustrated here has an imported oak barrel, exceptionally well put together. The cover is easily taken off and put on, yet is absolutely air tight when in place. The frame is of angle iron—strong and substantial. Two pulleys are supplied—tight and loose. And, in case of an emergency, a crank is also supplied. Two sizes, No. 8, holding 20 gals., churning 3 to 9 gals., weight 90 lbs., F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$11.50; Regina, \$11.90; Saskatoon, \$12.00; Calgary, \$12.15. No. 4, holding 26 gals., churning 4 to 12 gals., weight 100 lbs., Winnipeg, \$15.00; Regina, \$15.40; Saskatoon, \$15.50; Calgary, \$15.70.



U.G.G. Milk Cans

The can offered here is the most sanitary, neatest, strongest and best appearing can on the market. It has a seamless bottom and seamless cover. The body is made of 18-gauge tinned iron. The handles are made of hollow tube steel and strongly put on. The big point in milk cans is to have a tight-fitting cover. We guarantee the covers on these cans to fit in such a way as to keep out every speck of dirt.

Two sizes: C-40, 5-gal. can, weight 13½ lbs., Winnipeg, \$5.25; Regina, \$5.35; Saskatoon, \$5.35; Calgary, \$5.40. C-41, 8-gal. size, 20½ lbs., add \$1.00 to 5-gal. price.



Paints, Stains and Varnishes to Brighten Your Home

WHITE ENAMEL

Especially prepared for inside use where a hard glossy and durable finish is required.

Cat. No.	Price
L-1349—Per gallon	\$3.20
L-1350—Per ½ gallon	1.60
L-1351—Per quart	.85

FLOOR-LAC VARNISH STAIN

This makes a very suitable floor finish, and stains and varnishes in one operation.

Cat. No.	Price
L-1363—Per gallon	\$2.45
L-1364—Per ½ gallon	1.30
L-1365—Per quart	.70
L-1366—Per pint	.35

FLOOR PAINT

For floors, steps, verandah, etc. Will dry over night and has a rich gloss finish.

Cat. No.	Price
L-1339—Per gallon	\$2.50
L-1340—Per ½ gallon	1.30
L-1341—Per quart	.70

FLOOR AND LINOLBUM VARNISH

This is carefully made, high-grade varnish and can be used on woodwork or linoleums, giving a hard-wearing surface.

Cat. No.	Price
L-1359—Per gallon	\$2.75
L-1360—Per ½ gallon	1.40
L-1361—Per quart	.75
L-1362—Per pint	.40

OIL WOOD STAINS

For new woodwork only. If a polished surface is required, apply one or two coats of good varnish.

Cat. No.	Price
L-1346—Per gallon	\$1.85
L-1347—Per ½ gallon	.95
L-1348—Per quart	.50

In Many Ways U.G.G. Can Increase Your Home Comforts

Often there are little things one can do around the house that would make living ever so much brighter. Perhaps a hook here, or a bracket there, or a new catch on the screen door, or a coat of paint or varnish for the spare room floor. Perhaps wallboard would save a lot of time and money if it were used instead of lath and plaster in the new addition. May be the whole house needs a coat of paint. Quite likely you would like to have full information about the U.G.G. Electric Light Plant—toast for breakfast by simply turning a switch. There are so many ways

U.G.G. can be of assistance to you. Why not write us fully what you are planning. We'll gladly give you all the help we can.

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